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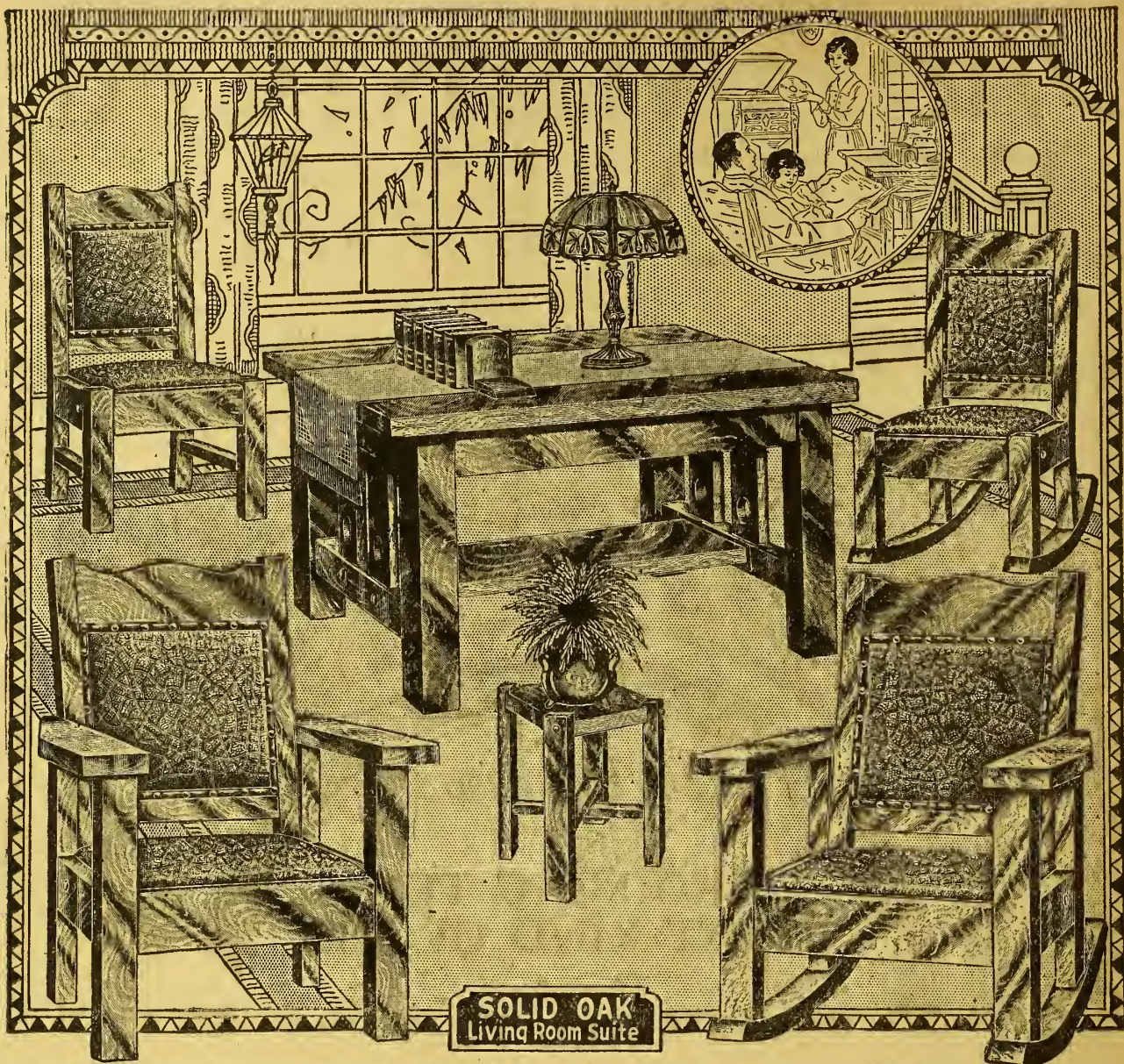
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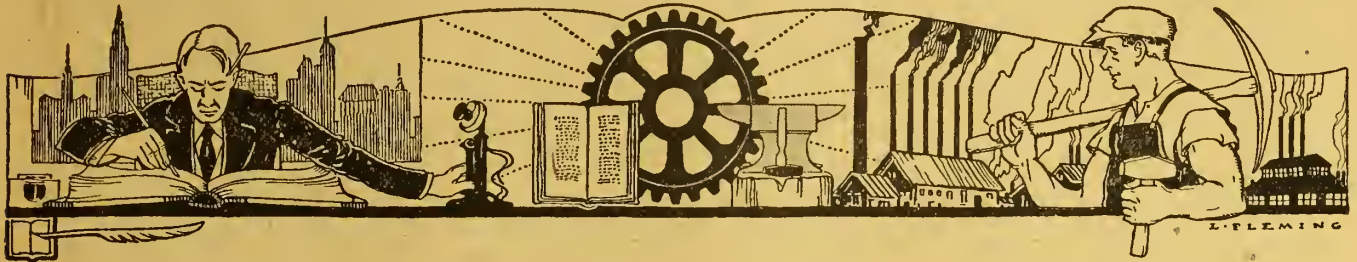
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Choosing the Right Kind of Job

Only One Person Can Advise You—Yourself

By William M. Sweet



ONE of the first things a child learns is that daddy goes away from the house every day to a mysterious place called "the shop" or "the office" or just "to work." He doesn't know what work is or why his father should go there every day, but he does know that six days out of seven at least the old man disappears in the general direction of it.

As he grows up he gets a first hand acquaintance with work, sooner or later, according to the circumstances of his family.

The right-thinking man looks on work, his work, not as a hardship or a burden, but as the worth-while privilege of every healthy-minded human being. The normal man likes work, some kind of work, and if his daily work is not the kind he likes, then in justice to himself and his employer he should get into the kind of work he really enjoys.

The bookkeeper who slaves over his books six days a week may spend all day Sunday under his flivver pushing, pulling, bolting, unbolting, scraping, lifting—working, working hard, but it's fun to him because his heart is in it. That man should never be a bookkeeper. He'd make more money and be more useful as an expert automobile mechanic.

So usually if a man likes his work we know he is in the right kind of work. If he finds his work a constant drudgery then he's in the wrong kind of work.

A man's attitude toward work is important, and, if you will pardon my repeating the world's oldest funny story, he should as definitely think out the relationship of himself to his work as had the ducky whose employer said, "Sam, it appears to me you're afraid of work." "Afraid of work, boss? Afraid of it? No, sah, Ah ain't afraid of work. Why, Ah can lie right down aside work and sleep any time, yes, sah."

WILLIAM M. SWEET is assistant secretary of the General Motors Corporation, which last year manufactured and sold automobiles and accessories valued at \$567,320,603. In this boldly progressive and constantly expanding industry, Mr. Sweet has had a chance to study the characteristics of his fellow workers, to analyze those qualities which contribute most to success. He has learned how human round pegs may be taken out of square holes and put into round ones. He knows that a twelve-cylinder engine does not belong on a fifty-dollar chassis and that a human intellect fitted to a job for which it is unadapted probably will never be able to shift out of low speed.

Men are often tempted by the spirit of laziness to look for easy jobs, to get some kind of work that does not require very much effort. It's a mistake to do this. They should pick out the hard jobs, have confidence in their ability to master them, and when they have mastered them they will be ready for still harder jobs and will have gained a great deal in self-development. Every hard thing a man can master makes him just that much stronger, puts him just that much higher up on the scale of human usefulness.

The ducky was right in not being afraid of work, for doctors now tell us that hard-working men live longer and are saner than men who like to take things easy. The modern business man who is on the go from morning to night, talking business, eating business and dreaming business, is a far healthier individual and a far better risk for the insurance companies than the man who has no regular work and spends his days pampering his body, doing nothing. It is a fact that

men who work hard until they are fifty or sixty and then retire often die within a year or so from inactivity. If still in harness they would have years of useful life ahead of them. Edison often works twenty hours a day, not even sleeping during his four hours' relaxation, keeping his mind intent upon the solution of some problem. If his associates were to make him stop work he would be unhappy and probably soon die of inaction.

We all have an impression that people who have nothing to keep them busy are more often on the sick list than those who must daily accomplish a great deal of work. This impression is founded on fact, for the non-worker has too much time to think about himself, and this usually brings on some mental sickness, and often physical ailments as well.

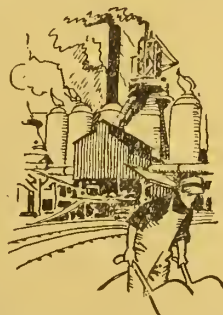
When it comes to deciding whether you are in the right job or not there is only one person who can really tell you, and he can be found in this manner: Take a common, ordinary, every-day fishhook. Grasp it firmly by the eye and the point will show you the person who can best advise you. A mirror will show the same person. Make yourself

a committee of one to investigate the work proposition and see where you stand.

An interesting example of the right man in the wrong job recently occurred in Washington. For some weeks there had been a series of mysterious 'phone calls from the White House to the Library of Congress, asking the library officials to send various books to the President and thanking them for other books. All

this was regular and in order except that White House officials denied all knowledge of the request for books and protested at the number of volumes they were receiving.

So the library officials got busy and traced the calls to a public-booth right



in the library where they caught one of the library messengers whose duty it was to deliver books to the White House on a motorcycle. Whenever he wanted a motorcycle ride he would invest a few cents in a fake White House 'phone call and speed up Pennsylvania Avenue with the books he had just requested.

That boy wasn't really crooked. He was just in the wrong job. As a motorcycle policeman he could have ridden a motorcycle all day at high speed and would have been performing a useful service.

The man who wonders whether he is in the right job, headed toward a definite goal he hopes to some day reach, should carefully analyze himself and as carefully analyze the rest of the world.

In looking into himself he should carefully consider just what kind of man he is. Does he like to think things out on a big, broad basis and tell other men how to do them his way, or does he like to follow the leadership of some big man and carry out that man's plans and theories in complete detail? Is he contented and happy at a desk using his brain ninety-five percent of the time and his body five percent, or would he be better off out on some construction job where both his brain and body could direct the efforts of other men? Can he take responsibility on his shoulders cheerfully and successfully, or does he shrink from the fear of making mistakes? Has he the grit and courage that a salesman needs to make a success of his business, or has he the clear-thinking, expressive letter-writing ability that would make him a good salesman by mail?

Does he want money alone, money and fame, fame and power, a more complete life, a modest place in the world's work, or what? All these things and many others a man must work out for himself before he can rightly advise himself as to the next step he should take.

Even if it only leads to his keeping his present job, not through fearing to change but through honest conviction that he is in the right kind of work, he has progressed a lot in making an analysis of himself, for he has given a definite turn to his ambitions and aspirations and has definitely directed his attention toward a goal that he hopes some day to reach.

If he decides to change jobs, then he feels confident that he is going to move slowly and not change except to get a better job of just the kind he wants.

After looking himself over a man must investigate the rest of the world and get some clear ideas as to how it operates in order that he may find the place where he fits in to the best advantage.

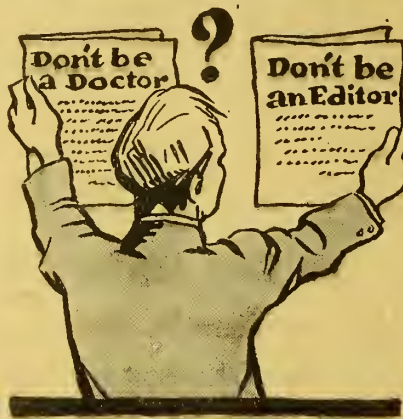
Consider the various professions, the different lines of business, the trades. Watch the individuals in these many lines of endeavor and determine whether under the same circumstances you could find true work-happiness. Here again you are your best adviser, for no man is qualified to give you a fair answer as to the advantages or disadvantages of his own line of work.

A friend of mine on leaving high school began to look around for some line of work that would be interesting and worth while. He had two uncles living in different cities, one a successful doctor and the other the editor of

one of the biggest newspapers in the country. To each uncle he wrote telling him that he wanted some advice about choosing the right kind of work and suggesting that each uncle's field was probably a good one.

The doctor wrote back a characteristic letter, short but to the point. The essence of it was, "Don't be a doctor. It requires years of expensive study and preparation, years of struggle to get a start, and the more successful a doctor is the more his life belongs to other people and the less time he has for himself and for his family. Stay out of the medical profession."

The editor took three typewritten sheets to answer his nephew, and the



meat of his letter was, "Give up the idea of being a newspaper man—it's a dog's life—once in you can never get out—don't get in."

Both the doctor and the editor were conscientious, intelligent men. Each probably felt that he was presenting his professions fairly, but neither of them would care to miss a day from his work, and they are both rising higher each year toward real success. They just were not in a position to choose their own professions for their nephew and therefore expressed only the blackest side of the picture.

You must take such men's opinions and analyze them for yourself. Would you be happy at work that requires constant sacrifice of time and personal desires to the welfare of other people? Then choose a profession like that of a doctor.

Would you like to get into a business where men work with their brains many hours a day and are so fascinated with their work that even after twenty or thirty years of it they "can never get out of it"? If so, choose some line of work like that of a newspaper man.

Whatever you choose be sure you are matching yourself up against the work you choose and be sure you see a real chance to immerse yourself so far in that work that it will become part of you and you part of it, so that you can carry it through to the right kind of success.

In checking up his personal assets a man will pretty soon think of his education, his training. Here the old question comes up, is a college education necessary in order that a man be truly successful? With so many examples around us now and in the past of useful, successful men who have not had college training it would be foolish to say that a man cannot attain the highest levels without a college education. It

would be just as foolish, however, to deny that every bit of training, every year of schooling that a man can get will be of real help to him throughout his life. The time and money spent in acquiring a fundamental education are the best kind of investment for any man.

However, the two most important things that any man derives from a college education may also be gained in other ways. These are the ability to think clearly and the self confidence that will lead a man to exert his utmost energies to accomplish anything that may come up in life.

All college-trained men are not clear thinkers, but they stand a good chance of being able to think more clearly than men who have not had to think under the direction of instructors. The non-college man can teach himself to think and think clearly. Just as physical exercise will develop his muscles and give them strength and accuracy of action, just so will the proper mental exercise develop his ability to think straight. Benjamin Franklin had a system for carefully thinking out any problem that might appear, and we all know that many of his thoughts, both personal and for the good of his country, were good sound thinking.

Franklin's plan was to take a sheet of paper, rule a line down the middle and place on the right all the points for a proposition, on the left all the points against it. Then he would look over the arguments and counter arguments carefully and decide just how important each one was, and cancel arguments of equal importance from each side. He soon had left a number of points for or against and decided the question accordingly.

In addition to clear thinking, self confidence comes to many college men. An old professor used to tell us that the important thing in college was not to learn a large number of facts but to know where to find the best information on any subject when you needed it.

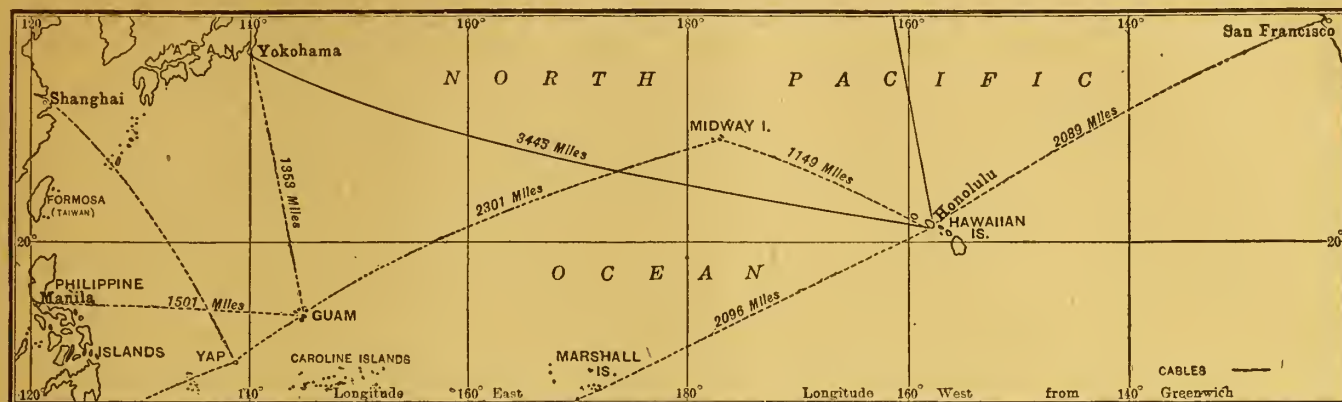
The man who seriously takes up a course of study at a worth-while university is thrown against problems and situations that he must master in order to maintain his class standing, and in mastering them he gains self confidence.

An exceedingly stiff, almost overpowering chemistry examination in his first year of college almost floored a friend of mine, but having mastered it, the experience is still, ten years later, a help to him in his daily work.

His was one of the quick-to-learn type of minds that had no difficulty keeping up with classes in the grades and in high school. He never had to study and always stood high. He seemed to absorb knowledge easily and painlessly. He entered college to take up a course in chemical engineering, one of the most difficult he could have chosen, and found an entirely different atmosphere. Classes were not held back for slow minds but progressed rapidly with the minds of the best men in the class. He began to study as he had never studied before, three, four and five hours a night and an hour before breakfast. His classes covered ground rapidly and he had to struggle to keep up with them.

Early in November the first important examination in chemistry, his biggest subject, was announced and the rumor went around that this examination was to be three hours long and very difficult,

(Continued on page 22)



This map shows why Yap and the Marshall Islands are points vital to American interests in the Pacific

WHEN the League of Nations, carrying out the terms of a secret treaty, assigned to Japan not only Yap but all the German possessions in the Pacific north of the Equator, there developed a threat to the prestige of the United States and her interests in the Pacific.

To allow Japan full possession and control of her mandate would increase the certainty of being involved in any future wars in the Pacific.

Our possession, the Hawaiian Islands, with its port of Honolulu, may be considered as the center of a wheel around which rotates the entire Pacific Ocean. Or let us consider it as the heart from which pulsates the blood of the trade routes of the Pacific. To give the Marshall Islands to Japan means to bring Japan as close to Honolulu as is any of our Pacific Coast ports.

In spite of all the discussions of international disarmament, the fact remains that no actual steps toward disarmament have been taken and, under the circumstances and conditions of the present, it is our duty to study carefully all the elements and factors of every problem which in any way may affect our vital national interests. Cer-

What Yap Means Strategically

By E. E. Spafford

Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee
of the American Legion

tainly it is our duty to recognize fully the significance of such problems. The naval strategist, therefore, realizes that the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands, including Yap, stretch out as a menace to us along the southerly route to the Philippines. He believes that these islands mean nothing to Japan except as an assurance of security to her in the event of war in the Pacific.

The naval expert's point of view is that in case of such a war, however remote such a possibility may appear now, Japan would probably strike first and in two directions—for the Philippines to the southward and for an advanced base in the Aleutian Islands. We would try to assemble our troops and naval forces in Honolulu. However, while we were getting ready it is

safe to say that we would have lost the Philippines; from Guam we would be operating our submarines on the flank of Japan's line of communication to her strongly fortified base, Formosa, and from there to the Philippines.

The only way we could retake the Philippines would be by straight attack with troops and it requires no imagination to figure the billions of dollars which would have to be spent and thousands of lives which would be lost before the Caroline and Marshall Islands were in the hands of the United States.

No one would head for the Philippines until the bases among the islands en route had all been reduced and no American would rest content while one foot of territory taken from us by conquest remained in enemy hands.

The internationalization of Yap would mean that it would not fall exclusively under Japanese influence but would mean also that in time of emergency it would not be in the hands of the United States. The naval expert believes it necessary for the complete peace of mind of this country that the mandate not only of Yap, but of the Caroline and Marshall groups of islands, be given to the United States.

What's All This Yap Business About?

By John Spencer Bassett

Secretary, American Historical Association

TWO cables cross the Pacific Ocean from North America to the Continent of Asia. One, a British enterprise, goes from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand. The other starts at San Francisco and runs to Honolulu, the Midway Island and Guam. Thence it proceeds to the Island of Yap, formerly a German possession, and beyond that to Shanghai, in China. The section from Guam to Shanghai, through Yap, was owned by Germany before the war, but it fell into the hands of Japan when she seized the island possessions of Germany after she entered the war, and she promptly took up a section of the cable near Shanghai and deflected it to the Loo Choo Islands, near Formosa, which are Japanese possessions. From Yap a branch cable line extends to Menado, in the Celebes, a portion of the Dutch East Indies. Yap, therefore, it can readily be understood, is an important pivot in the cable system of the Pacific Ocean.

When the Island of Yap was in the hands of Germany there was complaint that American trade secrets leaked out here to the serious damage of our business. When American orders were delivered by cable, copies of them would find their way to German merchants who, seeing what our business men were doing, would be able to anticipate it in their dealings. When Japan took the cable into her hands the situation was not improved. It is the general testimony of persons who have had business relations with the subjects of the Mikado that they will bear watching. Few business men believe they will operate the cable with more impartiality than was shown by the Germans in their operation of it.

Early in 1917, when it was evident to shrewd observers that the United States was about to be drawn into the war, Japan opened negotiations with Great Britain, with the result that it was agreed that in the final peace

Japan should have the islands taken from Germany lying north of the equator and Britain should have those lying south of the equator. The agreement was secret and the haste with which it was carried through at that particular time seems to indicate that Japan foresaw that the United States would object to the arrangement, if it were in the war when peace was made. Neither party revealed the existence of this treaty to our government when we went to their aid against Germany, although they must have known that it would be an important point in the final discussion of peace.

Strictly speaking, Great Britain had no right to assign the Pacific Islands in advance of final negotiations. What Japan got from her, therefore, was merely a promise that Britain would support her and she would support Britain in this division. Japan realized the weakness of this design and appealed to France to ratify the agree-

ment made between Britain and Japan and the appeal was granted. At that time the submarine menace was at its worst and Japan offered to send some of her submarines to operate in the Mediterranean. Neither Britain nor France was willing to offend her in a matter which, at the time, was considered small in comparison with the great issues at stake.

There is some dispute about when the Government of the United States learned that the islands of the Pacific had been divided before we entered the war. There is reason to believe that President Wilson had the information unofficially before he arrived at the Peace Conference. For all that it was a dramatic moment in the Supreme Council when he moved to take up the disposition of these islands. There was a pause and silence in the Council. And then the British representative observed that the subject called up by the American president had already been disposed of. In the face of this arrangement it was useless to protest. But the fact remains that the German islands, although seized by Japan, were, in reality, not conquered by Japan. In that war nothing was won until all was won. If the United States had not gone into the war, it is not likely that Japan would have been in a position to claim any of these colonies. For every portion of territory taken from Germany all the allied and associated powers had equal grounds to share in the disposal. Strictly speaking, therefore, Great Britain, France and Japan had no right to determine beforehand by secret treaty what should be done in this particular matter. And if the secret treaty was made by these three states, it ought to have been considered in abeyance, as soon as the United States became a party to the struggle. President Wilson does not seem to have insisted on this right at Paris, but he did nothing to relinquish it.

He did, however, in the discussions of April 21st and 30th and May 1st make specific protest against giving up Yap to Japan, and with the aid of Secretary Lansing offered memoranda to that effect. On May 7th the Supreme Council voted to assign mandates to the Islands north of the equator to Japan, nothing being said about Yap. President Wilson did not, at the time, have it put into the minutes that Yap was to be an exception; but he contends that, in the former discussions of the point, it was said and permitted to go without dispute that Yap was reserved for the consideration of the International Communications Conference, to which was referred the general subject of cables. It is certain that the Japanese knew well that the reservation of Yap to that conference was under discussion, and they made no protest on that point when the general disposition of the islands was voted. If they had not acquiesced in the former oral disposition of the matter they should at this time have raised the point for settlement.

Late in 1920 the International Communications Conference was in session in Washington. What to do about Yap was one of the serious matters before it. The industrious Japanese had already got the British government and the Supreme Council of the allies to confirm the decision of May 7th, and

they had prepared terms under which they were to administer their mandate islands. These terms were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations and by it approved on December 17th, 1920. When, therefore, the Communications Conference in Washington turned to Yap, Japan was complacent. She had taken due precautions, she was in full possession of Yap, and she had lost no opportunity to make her title legal so far as was consistent with her theory of her rights. Her one point of weakness was in the fact that the United States had not consented to forego its claim to the islands, arising out of its participation in the process by which Germany was forced to give up her claim to them. Under the circumstances the Conference could not



budge the Japanese, and it adjourned without settling the question of the Pacific cables.

Then the United States made a protest. The body that had assigned the mandates to Japan was the League of Nations. In the later discussions France and probably other nations were disposed to look on the Yap dispute as a thing to be settled between Washington and Tokio. The United States never admitted this view. It considered its case as lying with the nations that had been associated with it in the war. February 22, 1921, Secretary Colby protested to the Council of the League, then in session in Paris, against its action of December 17th in assigning Yap to Japan, which, he said, violated the rights of the United States and was not lawful. He contended that the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Versailles left it with its rights as a victor undiminished and that it was not bound by recent actions under that treaty. To Secretary Colby's protest the Council of the League replied that its action on December 17th had only been to approve the recommendations of the Supreme Council of the Allies, the inference being

that it was to that body that the American protest should go.

At this stage of affairs Mr. Hughes became Secretary of State. His view of the matter did not differ from that of his predecessor. In fact, the outgoing administration had been careful to act with regard for what its successors might wish to do in the case. As early as December 10th, 1920, it had submitted the entire correspondence and other documents in the case to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and repeated consideration had been given to them. It was announced in the press that the committee approved Secretary Colby's course unanimously. Mr. Hughes, therefore, began his secretaryship in a position to understand and carry on the Yap negotiations without a jar.

His first move was on April 5th. Accepting the hint of the Council of the League of Nations that the matter lay with the allied nations he sent, on April 5th, 1921, an identical note on the question of mandates to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. He indorsed explicitly Secretary Colby's position and supported it with strong arguments. The basis of the claim was that the United States had an interest in all that was won from Germany in the war, on the ground that if we had not joined in it Germany would not have been defeated and nothing would have been won. At no stage in the controversy had this point been disputed. If, therefore, we had the right to share in the fruits of victory, we still have them, since we have not signed the Treaty of Versailles.

He concluded that the whole mandate arrangements are not legal until the United States approves them and that Japan has no legal right to the islands assigned her. He asked the four nations to whom the notes were sent to take up the matter again and settle it in consultation with the United States. In sending this note he was careful to say that we seek no exclusive control over Yap, but that we only desire to obtain an arrangement by which all the nations that co-operated in defeating Germany shall have equal privileges in the territory taken from her.

Neither Secretary Colby nor Secretary Hughes has contended for a selfish policy in regard to Yap. Nor have they disputed the cession of the German islands north of the equator to Japan as a whole. They have insisted, with President Wilson, that Yap, which has no value except as a cable station, should be internationalized, which means that it should be placed under the joint control of the other nations. In one of the press dispatches from Tokio in regard to the matter it was stated that the Japanese sense of honor was hurt because we protested their ownership of Yap but had never protested German ownership or control. The reply is that we had no ground to protest against German control, since Germany bought the islands from Spain in 1899, along with the whole Caroline group. We feel that we have with other nations a joint claim in the islands, and what we ask is that Yap be used for the benefit of all, the United States and Japan included.

At present it is not possible to say what will be the outcome of Secretary
(Continued on page 17)

Three Years Ago at Chateau-Thierry

How Yankee Machine Gunners Held the Crossing Over the Marne

By

Joseph Mills Hanson

Formerly Captain, Historical Section, G.H.Q., A.E.F.

AMONG all the epic stories of American heroism on the fields of France none is more stirring than that of the stand of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion in the streets of Chateau-Thierry, where, exactly three years ago, this small unit of the new American army met and brought to a stop the very apex of the German drive toward Paris. On May 27th, 1918, it was that huge German armies broke through the powerfully fortified front along the Chemin des Dames and sweeping before them French and British divisions poured southward across the Vesle River toward the Marne. Devotedly declaring to Marshal Foch that "all that we have is yours," General Pershing immediately placed at the disposal of the supreme Allied commander all of the American troops which were yet available to take a share in meeting the crisis. Of these, the Third Division of regulars, under Major General Joseph T. Dickman, formed an important part and it was called at once into action.

By an odd coincidence it was on May 30th, Memorial Day, sacred to the memory of all of America's martial dead, that the Third Division, of which the Seventh Battalion was the divisional machine gun unit, received orders to proceed with all possible speed from the area around Chateaувillain, near Chaumont, where it was undergoing preliminary training, to the battle front along the Marne, where great danger existed that the enemy would force crossings and overrun the country toward Paris. The Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was at La Ferte-sur-Aube, in course of training on the range, when its orders came at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th. The battalion was a motorized unit though its motor equipment, consisting mainly of Ford half-ton trucks, had been received only ten days before. Nevertheless the drivers had become proficient enough to enable the organization to march at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it took the road for Conde-en-Brie by way of Sezanne and Montmirail; a distance of about 180 kilometers. The rest of the division could not march either so promptly or so rapidly and did not reach its assigned positions along the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry, where its troops were brigaded with French divisions,



Drawn by André Smith. U. S. Official

The bridge across the Marne at Chateau-Thierry after the destruction of the central pier. At the right is the tower of the hotel de ville, and in the background the high ground occupied by the ruins of the ancient chateau

until several days after the 7th Battalion had entered the battle.

So hurried was the departure of the machine gunners that there was no time to prepare ammunition for action and the men busied themselves in loading clips as the trucks hurried northward. No halts were made for rest or any other reason except to replenish the gasoline tanks or repair breakdowns, for the French and British north of the Marne were being hard pressed and the need of reinforcements was urgent. South of Sezanne the roads were clear but beyond that point and especially beyond Montmirail they were thronged with refugees fleeing southward before the German advance and detachments of French and British troops in retreat. Here, for the first time, the Americans were brought face to face with the horror and pity of war as they passed for mile after mile beside the disconsolate and weary procession of villagers and country people; women, children and old men, some driving wagons piled high with their earthly possessions and others drawing hand carts, pushing wheel barrows or leading little dog wagons, while many carried mere bundles containing all the belongings they had been able to rescue before the foe fell upon them.

On approaching Conde-en-Brie about noon of May 31st Allied artillery was encountered, blocking the road at times, while some batteries had taken positions in the hills and were firing northward across the Marne. Near this town Major Edward G. Taylor, commanding the battalion, reported to General Marchand, of the French Fifth Army, and was ordered to proceed with

his two company commanders, Captain Charles F. Houghton, of Company A, and Captain John O. Mendenhall, of Company B, to Chateau-Thierry, twelve kilometers to the northwest, and report to the senior French officer in that city. Meantime the battalion, which, owing to the congested roads, had become badly strung out, was instructed to rendezvous in Nesles, a village about four kilometers southeast of Chateau-Thierry.

The total strength of the battalion amounted to twenty-four officers and 353 enlisted men, with twenty-four active and eight reserve machine guns. Having received directions in Chateau-Thierry for the posting of their batteries, the commanding officers returned to Nesles where they found only part of the battalion yet assembled. But with such troops and guns as had arrived they returned speedily to Chateau-Thierry. The move was accomplished with difficulty for the trucks were so nearly out of gasoline that some had to be supplied by emptying the tanks of others, leaving the latter to await the arrival of the three-ton trucks with a reserve supply of fuel. By six o'clock in the evening, under lively German shell fire, six gun squads of each company had driven into the town where the enemy, who was already in the northern part of the place, was expected at any moment to attack the bridges.

The gun detachments reported to Major Taylor in the Place Carnot, the center of that part of Chateau-Thierry lying south of the Marne, and Company B was assigned to the defense of the

(Continued on page 15)

How One Legion Department Put Over Its Compensation Clean-Up Drive

The following account of Montana's compensation clean-up campaign is summarized from an official report prepared by The American Legion, Department of Montana, and the Veterans' Welfare Commission of the State.

IN the latter part of February, 1921, two representatives of the Minneapolis office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education met with officials of The American Legion of Montana and the Veterans' Welfare Commission to discuss plans for a campaign designed to clean up the unsettled claims of the disabled men of Montana.

A similar drive had been started late in 1919 and continued into the summer of 1920, and over eight hundred men were allowed vocational training as a result. It had become apparent, however, during the past few months, that what might be termed a second crop of cases had matured. Many men who had been discharged late in 1919 or 1920, who had not settled down since their discharge from the service or who were so filled with enthusiasm at their return to private life that they thought they could overcome their disabilities, had begun to realize the extent of their handicaps and to appreciate the desirability of taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the government to fit themselves for vocations which they could follow in spite of their injuries.

Taking all these matters into consideration, it was determined that the time was ripe for a second campaign to clean up as many of these cases in a short space of time as possible. It was also determined that the most feasible way of disposing of unsettled vocational claims would be to have an eligibility squad from the District Office at the Federal Board at Minneapolis, which would form a part of a traveling board before whom any man could appear and have his vocational claim passed upon without delay.

This plan of getting immediate action upon these cases by an eligibility squad was proposed by the Federal Board. It met with the hearty approval of the local officials of the Legion and of the Commission. After a two days' conference the following plan was agreed upon:

1. That eight examining centers in the State should be selected, to which the disabled men would be brought for examination.

2. That upon an application showing a claim of a handicap approved by an American Legion, Veterans' Welfare Commission or Red Cross official, men would be issued government transportation to the examining center for the district in which they were located.

3. A traveling case board should sit at each one of these centers on specified dates, the Board to be composed of the eligibility squad from Minneapolis, a vocational adviser, a representative of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and a representative of The American Legion and Veterans' Welfare Commission.

4. All men presenting themselves at the respective examining centers should be examined for vocational training and their cases finally passed upon, so far as possible upon the evidence produced; a definite rating as to physical handicap to be made in any event; appeals from previous disallowances or from awards of Section 3 training (without maintenance pay) to be passed upon; original applications for compensation to be made out, and appeals from unsatisfactory awards perfected and forwarded to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for action; victory medal applications to be made out and sent to the proper authority and all other claims attended to.

On February 21st the work of preparing for the clean-up began. Publicity was sent out by the Federal Board at Minneapolis

and from the headquarters of The American Legion and Veterans' Welfare Commission at Helena, and every means of apprising disabled men in every corner of the State of the visit of the board was adopted. A letter was sent to every disabled man whose name and address could be obtained and who had not been allowed Section 2 training; every American Legion post in the State was asked to co-operate in getting in touch with disabled men in their respective jurisdictions; similar requests were made of all active Red Cross chapters; readers and display advertisements were carried in all the weekly papers in the State, and the editors of all these papers were requested to make editorial comment. In addition to this, large posters were distributed to every American Legion post and to every post office in the State.

The drive was a remarkable success. About 1500 men appeared at the various centers for the adjustment of all kinds of claims. An idea of the work accomplished can be obtained from the fact that from ten to twenty typists and typewriters were required at the examining centers to perform the necessary paper work.

The same degree of enthusiastic co-operation which has characterized the people of the State when any big undertaking is on foot was manifested in this drive. American Legion officials and members, business men's clubs and fraternal organizations freely volunteered assistance and elaborately entertained the veterans who came in for examination.

Statistically, the results were as follows: 1500 men in all were contacted.

1195 men applied for vocational training.

790 men made a sufficient showing to justify their examination and rating. The remaining cases were all taken by the board and referred to Minneapolis.

322 of the 790 men examined and rated were immediately declared eligible for Section 2 training.

365 more were declared eligible for Section 2 training, subject to proof connecting their disability with service.

74 were awarded Section 3 training.

168 out of the 790 men examined and rated had made no previous application.

403 men who had been allowed Section 2 training were advised with reference to the kind and manner of training they should take. Most of these men were placed in training immediately.

579 original applications for compensation were prepared and forwarded to the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

250 appeals in compensation cases were prepared and forwarded to the War Risk Insurance Bureau for action.

Applications for Victory Medals and miscellaneous claims of various kinds were also taken care of.

By the early part of May, 1286 men had been awarded Section 2 training and 365 more had been found eligible subject to proof of service origin, making the total number allowed Section 2 training, 1651. In addition to this 236 had been allowed Section 3 training, which will automatically become Section 2 if the Kenyon-Fess bill is enacted into law. The total number of men who have been found eligible for training is 1887.

Entry for Alien Buddies' Kin

IN framing legislation restricting immigration for the next year to three percent of the number of foreign-born already in the country, Congress recently voted that, in all cases, preferred right of entry should be extended to the kindred of aliens and naturalized citizens who are veterans of the World War.

This recognition of the sterling service rendered by the half-million foreign-born soldiers, sailors and marines of our war forces came after a determined fight on the

floor of the national House of Representatives. Representatives Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, and John Philip Hill, of Maryland, both Legion members, led the fight and marshalled the ex-service forces in Congress behind the move.

The successful fight for this preference was significant. It marked the first marshalling of the ex-service forces in the House of Representatives. It drew aside the veil of a thinly screened antagonism that certainly does exist in the minds of at least a minority of Congressmen toward anything bearing on preference rights to ex-service men. As Mr. Fish expressed it, "The guns have ceased firing and the bands have ceased playing on this side. But during the war the slogan that went all over this country and to the boys on the other side simply said this, 'Nothing is too good for you when you return,' and I regret, as a service man, that I have to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that those words have received a substitute, and that substitute is, 'The war is over.'"

The Fish amendment, as incorporated in the Immigration Bill passed by both branches of Congress, provides preferred right of entry within the three percent of immigration allowed for "the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancées" of the country's foreign-born veterans of the World War.

At least 50,000 of the half-million men born in other countries than America who served in our armed forces were not naturalized citizens and therefore not even under moral obligation to serve. Of all the aliens summoned to military service in the country, only 1,600 took advantage of the privilege of cancelling their first papers in order to avoid enlistment.

The new Immigration Bill, restricting immigration to three percent of the foreign-born already here, will permit approximately 350,000 immigrants from Europe during the next year. No immigration from any one country will be allowed beyond three percent of the number of immigrants of that country already here. Based on the 1910 census, immigration from the various countries would be permitted as follows:

Belgium	1,482	Bulgaria	345
Denmark	5,449	Serbia	139
France	3,523	Greece	3,038
Germany	75,040	Montenegro	161
Netherlands	3,624	Italy	40,294
Norway	12,116	Portugal	1,781
Sweden	19,356	Rumania	1,987
Switzerland	3,745	Spain	663
Great Britain	77,206	Russia	51,974
Austria	50,117	Turkey	2,769

Total 355,461

It is estimated that on this basis 60,000 of the immigrants will be the kindred of foreign-born ex-service men.

The Legion and the Japanese

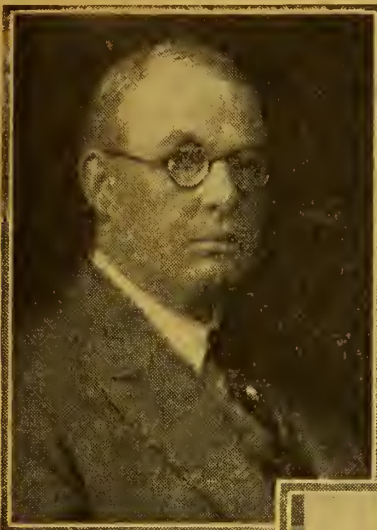
THE National Legislative Committee has submitted a report of its activities thus far and its plan of campaign for the future in carrying out the decisions of the Legion's national conventions on the Japanese exclusion problem. The report demonstrates that the views of the Legion are receiving attention in Washington. With the appointment of a Congressional committee to draft legislation covering public sentiment on the Japanese problem much of the work of the Legislative Committee lies ahead, but, the report sets forth, a solid foundation for coming activities has been laid. The report, which was issued recently by National Headquarters in the form of an official bulletin, is as follows:

"Acting under instructions from the First and Second National Conventions of The American Legion and meetings of the National Executive Committee, the National Legislative Committee has formally taken up the Japanese exclusion problem with the Congress, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; Attorney General Harry Daugherty

(Continued on page 13)

Some People Who Are Making the Legion Count

From the Ship of State to the Post Canoe



The new Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, C. R. Forbes, had seen service as an officer in the Regular Army before the war and re-entered the service at once. He was chief signal officer of the Forty-first and Thirty-third Divisions and of the Ninth Army Corps. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and awarded the D. S. M. His home is in Burton, Vashon Island, Washington.



(c) Harris and Ewing

The Legion looks hopefully forward to efficient soldier relief under the consolidated United States Public Health Service and Bureau of War Risk Insurance, for a Legionnaire as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has it in charge. Edward Clifford, of Evanston, Ill., was one of the first organizers in the Department of Illinois and was chairman of the Legion's Finance Committee at the last national convention.



Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant of The American Legion, brings a message of cheer to the sick and disabled ex-service men in the government hospital in Atlanta, Ga. It is this personal touch, physicians say, that is so necessary to effect the recovery to health of the lonesome, and often neglected, buddy confined in the hospital. Here is photographic evidence that Adjutant Bolles, standing with hand extended telling 'em a story, carried cheer with him on his recent tour of the South.

It isn't for us to say whether every post can assemble such an easy-to-look-at chorus as the one shown below which played in a musical comedy given by the Luray (Va.) Dramatic Club for the benefit of Miller Campbell Post's clubhouse fund. But the idea of a show is one that can be carried out anywhere, whether your post is in Maine or Oregon. It is activities such as this which have helped Luray Post to sign up practically every ex-service man in the vicinity.



The boys in gray will always have their corner in the hearts of the Legion, as is shown by this picture: National Adjutant Bolles congratulating Cannoneer Howe on his eighty-seventh birthday at the Confederate Veterans' Home, Atlanta. They are standing near the site of the gun Mr. Howe manned in the battle of Atlanta.



(c) Harris and Ewing

Legionnaires, whether former doughboys or gobs, ought to be sure of a welcome at the Navy Department with Edwin Denby, of Charles A. Learned Post, Detroit, Mich., Secretary of the Navy and Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay (L.I.) Post, Assistant Secretary.

EDITORIAL



Let us go to the altar of our country and swear, as the oath was taken of old, that we will stand by her; that we will support her; that we will uphold her Constitution.—
Henry Clay.

Fourteen Months from Now

THE emergency bill limiting immigration for fourteen months to three percent of the nationals of any country residing in the United States under the census of 1910 has been signed by the President.

It is a departure from the long-established American policy of unchecked immigration, and it is a departure for good. We must not think, however, that with the enactment of this measure we have solved our problem of immigration. This is only an emergency law. The immigration problem will be with us again after fourteen months, and perhaps with greater danger than at present.

Wisdom, therefore, dictates that the nation should immediately direct its attention to a future immigration policy. After fourteen months shall the gates be again thrown open wide, the three percent limit abandoned and our shores deluged with the people of the world seeking the blessings of American liberty and the bounties of American opportunity with no thought of giving service in return?

No man should be admitted to America unless he can measure up to American responsibilities. Unless he is willing and able to study our language, our laws, and our ideals, and live under them in contentment, he should be forever denied landing upon our shores and admission into our citizenship.

The time has passed for an immigration policy dictated by selfishness or founded upon sentiment. Only those who can become citizens in spirit as well as in fact should be welcome here. This is one of the great problems of the day. Will Congress solve it?

Some Ancient and Modern History

THE publication of the draft evaders' lists throughout the country has given The American Legion an opportunity of which it has not been slow to take advantage—of which, in fact, the whole conception of its creed of service to comrade and country morally obligated it to take advantage. The actual apprehension of the genuine draft deserter is a concern which the Legion is wisely leaving to the duly constituted authorities. It has not organized itself into a national posse and gone up and down the land ferreting out the skulker—this is not its business. But it has done, it is doing, something that counts for fully as much, something that is as necessary to the administration of strict justice as is the actual punishment of the guilty. It has put itself at the disposal of the man who insists his name has been wrongly included on the slackers' list; it has examined the evidence and passed upon it, and if the man's claim is upheld, it has assisted in seeing that full and complete vindication of his record has been given ample publicity. Such a procedure was urged by the Legion as the first slacker lists were released, and events since then have amply supported its attitude. The whole-hearted response of individual posts and departments to this suggestion has furnished sufficient proof of the organization's readiness to hasten to the aid of the unjustly accused without impairing one whit its eagerness to see the guilty suffer to the limit of the law.

Some departments have even cooperated to the extent of assisting in checking the lists before they are released for publication, thus clearing the innocent without publicity and insuring a much greater degree of accuracy than is possible

when the check is made against the records available at Washington, however accurate the latter may be—or ought to be.

It is obviously not a pleasant sensation to find yourself labelled slacker when you are still bedridden from wounds, or even while your voice is still a little hoarse from a whiff of mustard. But this experience, harsh as it is, may prove the remedy in many cases for a disease which swept innocent ex-servicemen like an epidemic of mumps some years after the Civil War. In the interests of historical accuracy there is no harm in admitting that the slacker list in the Government's hands sometime after '65 was of ampler proportions than that of 1921—160,000 names in 4,800,000 is only 3.3 percent. The Civil War names were not published—if they had been, errors would have appeared in greater profusion and greater proportion than now. And so no injustice was done, until—

Well, the Government eventually inaugurated a pension system. Pensions go to men who played the game, not to skulkers. But as thousands of men who had played the game from Bull Run to Appomattox were on the unpublished slacker lists, they were out of luck on pensions—and they remained out of luck in some cases for years, suffering genuine hardship.

Suppose the present lists brand as a draft deserter one John Doe. John Doe, as Private Doe, —th Infantry, stormed a swarm of Boche machine guns up in the Dead Man's Hill country, lost an arm and gained a D. S. C. John justly resents the imputation that he was among those missing when the draft call went forth. The Legion post in John's home town knows what John's war record is; his post commander and adjutant or a post committee swear to his honorable service before a notary public and transmit their attested proof to the commander of the corps area and to the office of the Adjutant General in Washington, and they also tell the editor of the local newspaper, who prints John's war record in full.

Now assume that these lists were not published. The years pass, and John Doe lives on in complete ignorance of the fact that in records on file in the capital city of his country he is named as a man who failed to do his duty in the brave days of '18. Then the bonus bill is adopted by Congress—let us hope that not very many years have passed—and John swings his cap in the air in elation at the prospect of at last getting a roof of his own over the heads of Mrs. Doe and the little Does. He files due application—length of service, army serial number, quantity of back teeth missing, and all that—and receives in return a curt mimeographed letter informing him that, having failed to obey the summons of Local Board No. Blank on March 15, 1918, he is not eligible to benefit by the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Act.

This is the sort of thing that will be circumvented by publishing the list of alleged draft deserters. It is worth circumventing.

1869—1921

HERE is what Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, himself a veteran of the Civil War, said in an address delivered before a Grand Army convention in 1869:

This lesson let us try to remember: We cannot give to party all that we once offered to country, but our duty is not yet done. We are no longer, what we have been, the young guard of the republic; we have earned an exemption from the dangers of the field and camp, and the old musket or the crossed sabres hang harmless over our winter fires, nevermore to be grasped in these hands henceforth devoted to more peaceful labors; but the duties of the citizen, and of the citizen who has received his baptism of fire, are still incumbent upon us. Though young in years, we should remember that henceforth, and as long as we live in the land, we are the ancients, the veterans of the republic. As such, it is for us to protect in peace what we preserved in war; it is for us to look at all things with a view to the common country and not to the exigencies of party politics; it is for us to bear in mind the higher allegiance we have sworn, and to remember that he who has once been a soldier of the motherland degrades himself forever when he becomes the slave of faction.

The words can still be taken to heart—fifty-two years after.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Why Not Instruct Both?

To the Editor: The article "Bringing Immigrants Into Citizenship," which appeared in a recent issue, may be all right from a certain point of view. But how about our own people? Do you know that in our outfit there are a dozen young Americans, Americans for generations back, who sign the payroll with their mark?

Americanization, as I understand it, is the education of the young in the ideals of American life. If this be so, let us give the benefits to our own folk. This coddling of immigrants makes me tired. Better keep them out. The melting pot for years has been a failure.

When I find that a member of the Legion cannot read the extract from our Constitution on the back of his membership card, I can't raise a lot of enthusiasm over immigrants whose main desire is to make as much money here as they can and then return to their own country.—JOSEPH E. GRADY, *West Point, N. Y.*

Cashing Meal Requests

To the Editor: In reply to R. A.'s letter in regard to government meal request certificates not being paid, I wish to advise that the bank in which I work has handled a number of these items and never yet have we had one returned to us unpaid. However, we do not send them to our correspondent as cash items but handle them as collections, and usually get quick returns. I think if R. A. will try this plan he will find that it is not necessary to return them to the disabled man.—X. O., *Teague, Texas.*

To the Editor: A recent issue had a comment on non-acceptance of meal tickets. I quote the following from a slip received by the First National Bank of this city from the audit department of the Northwestern National of Minneapolis, in returning two government meal requests of the value of 75 cents each.

"Unpaid. Due to the confusion in the handling of these items, the banks at Washington, D. C., will not accept these collections. We send same direct to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. It takes from six to twelve months to collect same." This should be corrected.—WRIGHT TARBEEL, *Codington County Post, Watertown, S. D.*

Stalking Horses

To the Editor: I have noticed with great interest the comments appearing in The Voice of the Legion from time to time in reference to blue laws. The letter of L. K. Webb of Salt Lake City in a recent issue is particularly entertaining—for it cannot be taken seriously. If for no other reason, his raising of the bogies of anti-cigarettes and anti-Sunday-auto-rides would be enough to prevent serious consideration of the letter.

It simply shows that he has allowed himself to be fooled by the wet propaganda which is attempting to weaken the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Law by raising the bugaboo of blue laws. For no "religionist" of any persuasion is seriously attempting to deprive people of their cigarettes (so far as adults are concerned) or their Sunday automobile-billing. These issues are simply raised to cloud the real point—a point no longer subject to debate among law-abiding citizens.

Similarly, I am rather astonished that the Legion has been taken in by the prize-fighting interests. It should be plain that the movers behind these so-called boxing bills recently introduced in State Legislatures are animated by no concern for boxing as a sport. What they want is prize-fight-

ing, with all its chances for crooked profits. Boxing for the fun of the game needs no permissive legislation and no regulation by Commissions. Let's not be stalking horses for a gang that wants the benefit of the Legion's influence and prestige for their own private profit.—C. W. LOUGHLIN, *Chaplain, Anton Jahl Post, Thornton, Ia.*

Fur Coated Girls

To the Editor: The letter of O. Beinke of Kansas City disgusted me thoroughly. There are plenty of home-loving girls in this world, and if that is the sort he is sincerely interested in, he will find her. I am of the opinion, though, that were he to attend a party and two girls were to enter the room, one in her fur coat, etc., the other in a good looking cloth one, he would choose the former. The very men who rave as he does are the ones who make a girl want fur coats. Of course girls want such things. The ones without them are not even noticed when the ones who have them are around. Such are the ways of men.

Many girls have to work if father and mother are to have anything left for their old age. I can imagine Mr. Beinke saying to his sister (if he has one), "You depend on me for your spending money and clothes, and don't work, for you might deprive some good man of a job!"

To me, he is a type of selfish, egotistical man, of which there are not so many after all, thank goodness! There are lots of girls simply craving a home and all that it means, for the true hearted, uncompaining, home-loving men.—FURIOUS, *Independence, Kans.*

Where Are the War Songs?

To the Editor: To-day there is hardly a popular song of the World War which is being sung. Why is it? The songs of the Civil War retained their popularity for years and years and some of them have taken their place permanently in our national life. Is there any World War song that has a chance of lasting fame?—W. J. PATTERSON, *Cresco, Ia.*

From a Colored Buddy

To the Editor: In reading THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY I was much surprised recently to note an article entitled "The Final Honors," describing the burial of a colored overseas veteran with full military honors by the Legion at Cleburne, Tex. I was under the impression that the Legion was something on the order of a "lily white" organization, and I did not think it would take that much interest in a colored ex-soldier—and in Texas, too. There are quite a number of colored ex-soldiers in this town and they all join with me in extending their most heartfelt thanks for the courtesy shown the soldier mentioned, both in sickness and death. The Legion has risen 100 per cent in our estimation. *Jc. vous remercie.*—ALBERT CAREY, *Ardmore, Okla.*

As It Looks from Holland

To the Editor: A letter received from a former member of our post who is now in Holland gives a few of his impressions of the harmful possibilities of anti-American propaganda. He says in part:

"Here I am in the land of Edam cheeses and windmills and trick canals looking at a reminiscently ironical sign over a café door, 'American bar.' I want to shoot a few lines to the crowd on subjects I believe to be of great importance. First, I have observed that articles expressing viewpoints contrary to American ideals are copied over here from American papers. They give a wrong impression of the true feelings of the American people and they might seriously

jeopardize our relations with our former Allies. These articles are made as sensational as possible, and of course the German papers do not overlook an opportunity to make the most of them."—M. L. FOSTER, *Adjutant, New Rochelle (N. Y.) Post.*

A Disabled Man's Plight

To the Editor: I would like to call attention to the fact that many disabled ex-service men are paying the Government for being disabled. My own case is an example. I was wounded and gassed, and because of my physical condition I never will be able to pass an examination for any more insurance. Although I am financially unable to carry my converted government insurance, I am compelled by circumstances to hold on to it, as well as insurance carried in other companies. This converted insurance costs me \$27 a month. I am receiving from the Government \$22.50 monthly as compensation—an amount which does not even meet my insurance payments. There are many ex-service men now in vocational training who when discharged from school will realize that their government compensation will not take care of their insurance premiums, although in justice to their families they must carry the insurance. I feel that a discussion of this matter now will save the patriotism of many disabled ex-service men.—GEORGE A. BLAIR, *Knorrville, Tenn.*

A Legionnaire in Argentine

To the Editor: A description of present conditions in the Argentine Republic may be of interest to Legionnaires. Right now business is bad in most lines, depressed by the adverse value of the Argentine peso in relation to the American dollar and by the disturbed condition of foreign affairs.

Living is high in Buenos Aires, that is if one wishes to live like a civilized man. An apartment in a decent locality will cost about 300 pesos a month upward. Buying furniture is like buying gold bricks. If you wish to live in a pension, that is, room and board, it will range from 300 or 800 or more and average about 500 pesos for two, man and wife. The value of the Argentine peso fluctuates from 2.23 to 2.80 to the United States dollar.

At no time is this a country to come to as a speculation unless one has plenty of cash or phenomenal luck. It is essential that one should speak Spanish, and some persons do not learn a language easily. The wages or salary paid men hired here are smaller than that paid to men hired in the States and sent here under contract. A civil engineer cannot start in business for himself here or put his name on a plan unless he has passed an examination in engineering in this country in the Spanish language.

The great mistake so many make is in coming here under the impression that the country is not so well developed as at home and that there is more chance to clean up a fortune in a short time, regardless of the language. I know of one young man who came down here as an auto salesman. He couldn't speak Spanish. When his funds ran out, he got a job as a peon or laborer at five pesos a day, and he is here yet, learning the language and living in a bunkhouse.

Wages paid mechanics are comparatively small. In Argentine paper pesos, a carpenter or bricklayer gets 7.20, laborers 5.00, machinists 7.20 to 9.00 (for a day of eight hours). Most of the workers here are Italians, Spaniards and Greeks, in addition to the Argentines. I should strongly advise Americans with trades to stay away.—P. R. BURTON, *Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

Identified

Mose Potts was an old colored ditch digger on the farm of a well-known Virginia planter. One morning, after having been at work only a few hours, he was seen approaching the farmhouse with a peculiar limp and an unusual rapidity.

"What's the matter, Mose?" asked his employer.

"It's dis way, boss," he groaned. "Ah see de biggest turtle Ah ever did see wigglin' his haid in de mud, and Ah took de spade and cracked him on de haid, and, boss, Ah done cut off mah big toe."

No Lady at All

Albert, aged five, had been severely punished by maternal hands. His father on arriving home, found him in tears.

"What's the matter, son?" he asked.

"Daddy," replied Albert, pointing an accusing finger at his mother, "all I have to say is that I'm completely surprised at that lady."

Most Unmilitary

Griggs: "And you say that surgeon was dishonorably discharged."

Bobbs: "Yes, he performed a major operation on a second lieutenant."

Consistency

"Oh, doctor, I am suffering so much I want to die!"

"You did perfectly right to call me."

Potent

He hugged her in the shadowy hallway.

"Oh," she giggled breathlessly. "I never realized the power of the press until this moment."

Does This Hit You?

An evangelist had tacked to a tree at the intersection of two roads a sign bearing this advice: "Prepare to meet thy God."

And then along came a man from the State highway department who placed a sign right below it with the single word: "Detour."

Sad Tale of Jones, S. C., 2 C1

A.W.O.L., A.O.L., O.D., C.O., 3 & 30, S.O.L.

Verbal Barrage

"Shall I go over the top?" asked the talkative barber, poising his shears.

"Yes, as soon as your gas attack is over," answered the weary customer.

Military Poker

Rookie: "This saluting business reminds me of a game of poker."

Vet: "How so?"

Rookie: "An officer passes me and I raise him five."

Vet: "Yes, and whether you do or not, you're liable to get a call."

Danger Ahead!

He smiled and she smiled, they fell for each other.

She in her limousine, he in his Ford.

He hit one trolley and she hit another—They plighted their troth in a hospital ward.

One Last Request

Sam was all dressed up, but downcast. A Red Cross worker at a base hospital

over there, returning from a lecture delivered by Miss Margaret Wilson, saw his lugubrious Carter's Ink complexion and asked him how come.

"I se all put out, Miz Harris. I se get mahself all dolled up to ask Miss Margaret a important question and while I se gettin' ready she's done gone."

"What was the question you wanted to ask her, Sam?"

"I was goin' to ask her, 'Miss Margaret, when yo' gets where yo' papa is at, won't yo' please ask him kin I go home?'"

Strikingly Original

Flap: "Why does the umpire call them strikes? The batter doesn't strike anything."

Fan: "I know, but all strikes end in walkouts."

Senegambian Cricket

"Big boy, Ah bets yo' four bits yo' don't eight."

"Man, is you evah seed me in dis game Ah didn't donate?"

Still a Student

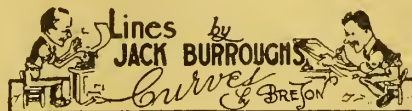
"Is your wife still practicing domestic science?" asked the man who ate in restaurants.

"I'm sorry to say she is—still practicing," replied the one with the indigestion tablets.

The Old Wheeze

Browne: "It's the unexpected that always happens."

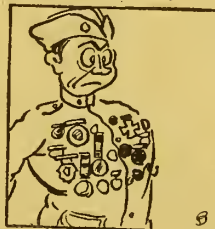
Towne: "There you go. You've been reading the weather forecasts again."



Just Stringing 'Em
See the mushy trouble!
Hear his maudlin music soar!
Foolish maidens while he sings,
With his vocal chords he strings.

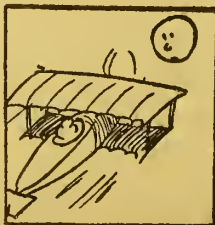
A Cross Hero

He came a-sailing home from Brest With fourteen medals on his chest. But in my eye he stuck his thumb Because I called him medal-some.



The Man in the Moon

The Moon Man never has existed; Our grand dads got the story twisted. The man who tops a lunar crater Will be, perforce, some aviator.



Unqualified

Flubb: "How did Dudley manage to escape jury duty?"

Dubb: "His wife was drawn on the same panel and he convinced the judge they could never agree on anything."

Completely Educated

"Mrs Brooks says she has no longer any fault to find with her husband."

"Meaning, I suppose, that she long ago found all the faults he has."

No Chance

"Marry you?" exclaimed the temperamental girl. "Why, I wouldn't marry you if you had a million dollars."

"You're right you wouldn't," replied the candid man. "In that case I would be more discriminating."

Diplomacy

"See here, young felly, what's yer opinion of the Irish question?"

"Er—ah—say, what part of Ireland are you from?"

Just Enough

"Was there much of a gathering to see the ship start?" asked Colonel Edwards, whose servant had been down to the wharf.

"Yassuh. Dey was a monst'ous lot o' folks."

"And was the crowd tumultuous or quiet?"

"Well, suh," replied Mose doubtfully. "Dey wasn't zackly too multuous, I shouldn't say. Nossuh, dey was just about multuous enough fo' de occasion."

Polite Query

Cape Codders are proverbial for their calm demeanor and economical language under all circumstances.

Hi Brown, a fisherman, was out in his dory visiting his lobster pots, when a sailboat filled with summer residents capsized. Hi rowed up to the craft and, addressing its late occupants, who were clinging to the keel shrieking for aid, indicated his boat hospitably and asked:

"Mornin', everybody. Hadn't ye better get in?"

Plenty for a Starter

"Where's Jimmy?" asked the head of the house, coming home from work.

"He was very naughty," replied his wife. "I sent him to bed for swearing."

"Swearing?" roared the indignant father. "I'll teach him to swear!" and he rushed upstairs. For some minutes the indignant parental voice resounded through the house and then Jimmy's mother called:

"John, dear. I'm sure Jimmy has heard enough for the first lesson."

Impossible

"John, John!" whispered Mrs. Congressman Squibbs. "Wake up! I'm sure there are robbers in the house."

"Robbers in the house?" he muttered sleepily. "Absolutely preposterous! There may be robbers in the Senate, Mary, but not in the House. Absurd!"

Modernity

Old Fashioned Bridegroom: "Oh, for the brand of biscuits mother used to make!"

New Fashioned Bride: "Oh, for the brand of cigarettes father used to smoke!"

Legion and Japanese

(Continued from page 8)

and Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes.

"A committee is being formed, comprised of certain senators and representatives from the western States, under the chairmanship of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. This committee proposes to draft such legislation as will cover not only the desires of the legislatures of these respective States, but will carry out also the sentiment expressed by The American Legion and other patriotic organizations opposed to the granting of American citizenship to races of yellow color. When this committee of Congress is prepared to begin work upon this problem, the National Legislative Committee will appear before it and urge that the necessary steps be taken to carry out the resolutions of the First and Second National Conventions of The American Legion relative to the exclusion of Japanese.

"During the last meeting of the National Legislative Committee, a committee was appointed composed of John G. Emery, National Vice Commander; M. K. Gordon, and H. H. Raeger, which Committee called upon Secretary of Labor Davis, regarding the attitude of that Department on the general problem of immigration and naturalization. The National Legislative Committee took up formally with the Secretary of Labor the question of admitting Japanese to citizenship under the Act of May 9, 1918. The following is in part the reply of the Secretary of Labor:

"It has been the practice of Naturalization Examiners to call such cases to the attention of the court, leaving that tribunal, in whom alone is vested the power to authoritatively determine the question of the admissibility of any alien to citizenship, to decide it. The Department has heretofore considered this question and has reached the conclusion that, in its judgment, no provision has been made for the admission of Japanese to American citizenship."

"The National Legislative Committee has also taken up with Secretary of State Hughes, the resolutions of the First and Second National Conventions regarding this problem. Secretary Hughes has formally assured this committee that the Japanese government is no longer issuing passports to so-called 'picture brides' and that his Department has no evidence of picture brides now coming to the United States from Japan. In so far as our resolutions pertain to the rigorous exclusion of Japanese immigrants, the State Department refuses to divulge any information, probably because an Ambassador has not been appointed by the present Administration.

"It is the intention of the National Legislative Committee to confer with the proper Committee of Congress and the Executive Departments again when this matter is considered and a determined effort will be made to carry out the resolutions of the National Conventions."

Headquarters Bulletin

SUBJECT: PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES—SPECIAL No. 16.

Changes in the personnel of standing committees have been made as follows:

Ceremonials Committee—Walter Myers, 835 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been appointed Chairman of the Ceremonials Committee, to succeed Rev. Francis A. Kelley, resigned. The Committee as it now stands is composed of the following members:

Rev. Francis A. Kelley, New York; Beverly S. Clendenin, Utah; Chas. S. Hill, Wyoming; Rev. John W. Inzer, Tennessee; Rev. Eliot Porter, Montana; Rabbi Lee J. Lefinger, New York; Thomas L. Lennon, California; Rev. William P. O'Connor, Ohio.

Memorials Overseas—The name of Edward L. Logan, of Massachusetts, has been added to this committee.

Ways and Means—The following have been appointed as members of the Committee on Ways and Means: William Q. Setliffe, chairman, 324 S. Sixth Street, Springfield, Illinois; Milton J. Foreman, Illinois; Dr. T. Victor Keene, Indiana; Hanford MacNider, Iowa; Hugh K. Martin, Ohio; Alton T. Roberts, Michigan; A. H. Vernon, Minnesota; L. R. Gignilliat, Indiana; S. S. Jones, Kentucky.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

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A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials
and Committee Members.

When the Mail Comes in

APPARENTLY many post commanders and adjutants throughout the country believe that bulletins, memoranda, letters and other personal forms of information and solicitation sent out by National Headquarters are for their own personal information only and thereafter food for the waste paper basket.

Unless these communications are carefully read and the directions as carefully followed, the punch is taken out of any effort National Headquarters puts forth in any of its campaigns.

These are really your campaigns—not National Headquarters'. And it is strictly up to you to follow directions. You do not need to be told of the necessity for *esprit de corps*. Therefore, buddy, we depend upon you to let your conscience be your guide.

These communications or copies of them should be placed on your bulletin board where all the other Legionnaires may read and digest and act accordingly. We are all one and must work as a whole. It is your job to cooperate with the closest of liaison and efficiency with your own Department Headquarters and National Headquarters. It is your job to see that these matters are taken up and discussed with your post, and it is your job to see that some action is taken upon them.

From time to time matters of extreme national importance, both to the people as a whole and The American Legion in particular, will come to you. You should see that the members of your posts become thoroughly conversant with them; you should guide them in instruction; you should advise with them. Your duties, manifold and one, will be for the Legion as a whole, and for your post in particular.

See that the members of your post understand how they can help THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY in putting over Legion campaigns. This, after all, is helping yourself. See that resolutions enclosed in any of Commander Galbraith's letters or those of other officials are passed by your local bodies. This is necessary to acquaint Congress and the people with the true situation on any national issue. See that your town fittingly observes national holidays. We know that you yourselves will properly observe it.

If our expectations for the Legion with its high purposes are to be realized, all of us must put our shoulders to the wheel and push and push—we must do things properly, get the right direction, concentrate upon our objective, and bring to bear upon our efforts an inexhaustible energy. You cannot expect any headquarters to do it all; it is merely a headquarters—you are the Legion.

Do the members of your post realize that membership in the Legion is a duty, that it is not an association of ourselves for purely social or fraternal reasons?

Can't you make of all your members something more than mere card holders?

If the Legion is worth belonging to, isn't it worth working and fighting for?

How is your membership compared to last year?

How is your Women's Auxiliary—if you have one?

If you have not, why haven't you?

Is your post a live or a dead one?

If an ex-service man has a claim against the Government, does your post get him adequate and proper government medical attention?

If in these things you have failed, you will reproach yourself and face 'bout. And if you have not failed, in your heart you will find the pleasing answer, and National Headquarters congratulates you.

Speaking of the question of membership, if the Legion as a national body is to have sufficient influence to pass needed legisla-

tion for the disabled, the compensation bill and other remedial measures, it will be because each State will have done its part.

Some posts are losing members. Why? Look at your membership tables and see if your post and your town have remembered their comrades who are disabled and need care. See if they are remembering them now and acting as they should for them. Are you carrying your share of the burden? You, Mr. Post Official, by virtue of your office have a serious responsibility and duty to perform for the disabled, for your post, for your Department Headquarters, for your National Headquarters—in a word, for The American Legion. Are you doing it? Get together with your membership and let's put the Legion on the map in its entire potential strength. We fought together, let's stick together!

This is all, but it is everything. We know and you know that your members appreciate your obligations, and we also know that maybe, having been somewhat lax in the past, you will redouble your efforts and make up for such laxity in the future. We thank you for your indulgence.

Yours for the Legion,
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Hand of Comradeship

NOT every Legion post is situated so close to a hospital sheltering disabled buddies that it can bring into their lives the cheer and solicitude which not even the most perfectly operating system of governmental care can provide. Not every Legion post is so situated—but scores of them are. And they are doing good work—bringing gifts of books, magazines, candy, smokes, entertainments—most important of all, bringing themselves, giving of their own time and attention, putting themselves, if only for a few minutes each week, at the disposal of their less fortunate fellows. This is what counts, not the gift but the spirit in which it is given, as the minister said when a parishioner sent him a jar of brandied peaches.

Posts within easy distance of hospitals housing disabled men are finding that this plan of regular visitations has its most practical and helpful exemplification in the adoption of a ward in the hospital. This works best, of course, where several posts are located near one hospital. The post which adopts a ward makes the welfare of the men in that ward part of its regular business. By thus localizing its efforts it is able to render a maximum of service to its particular group of men.

Put yourself in the place of a disabled buddy—you may literally be in his place some day—and imagine who, outside of those nearest and dearest to your own heart, you would like to have visit you? Wouldn't you like to have the man who comes to chat a few moments at your bedside speak the same lingo as yourself, have the same background of service and experience? Only one kind of person fits those qualifications—the man who fought the same war as the disabled buddy.

American Legion Addresses

National Legislative Committee: 530-536 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman.

National Americanism Commission: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Henry J. Ryan, Director.

National Executive Secretary, Women's Auxiliary: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Pauline Curnick.

Organization Division, Service Division, Emblem Division and all other departments of National Headquarters and National officials: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



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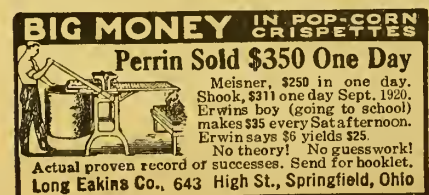
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Three Years Ago

(Continued from page 7)

railroad bridge and the portion of the river bank lying in and immediately beyond the eastern section of the town, while Company A took over the defense of the western portion including the wagon bridge in the center of the city. The squads were conducted to their places by French officers or soldiers and the Americans spent the night in preparing their positions, receiving some German shell fire from the hills north of the Marne and an occasional burst of machine gun fire from the lowlands nearer the river. For these detachments the serious work had not yet begun. But a handful of fourteen men of Company A, under First Lieutenant John T. Bissell, had a wild night and following day on the north side of the river, where, with a few French Colonial troops who were holding on there, they engaged in continuous hot street fighting with the German advance guards.

The Americans furthest out on the right flank along the Marne were those under Second Lieutenant Paul T. Funkhouser, of Company B, who occupied with three guns a small patch of woodland on the river bank about 600 meters east of the railroad bridge. The stream here was some twenty-five meters wide. Second Lieutenant L. W. Cobbe had two guns in buildings covering the south end of the railroad bridge and First Lieutenant Charles Montgomery, Jr., two guns in a sunken garden 200 meters south of the bridge. All of these guns could sweep the bridge and most of them could also play upon the roads approaching it along the north bank.

At about four o'clock on the morning of June 1st, just as daylight was dawning over the valley, the waiting Americans saw a column of German infantry marching west toward the bridge from the village of Brasles, on the road paralleling the river through the Brasles common fields. These fields were entirely open except for the growth of green wheat, about waist high, which covered them. The Germans made no attempt to conceal their march; in fact it was later learned that they believed Chateau-Thierry to have been abandoned by the French and expected to cross the bridges without opposition and move on southward. The Americans near the river immediately opened a vigorous fire upon them but, though surprised, the Germans were too well disciplined to fall into confusion. Instead they advanced steadily until they had located the American guns and then deployed into the wheat between the road and the river and disappeared from view. The American gunners, whipping the wheat with fire, kept them from approaching the bridge but within an hour German machine guns came into position and began replying, their fire increasing rapidly in volume, especially from the ridge immediately north of the Chateau-Thierry-Brasles road. The enemy's gunners soon succeeded in establishing such accurate fire on Lieutenant Funkhouser's exposed detachment that several Americans were killed or wounded, compelling the rest to move their guns back a short distance into the woods, where they held their position during the remainder of the day.

First Lieutenant John H. Ransdell,



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with two fresh guns, now took position near the railroad, between Funkhouser and Cobbey and joined his fire to theirs but the enemy was becoming so aggressive that a telephone call for barrage was sent back to the French artillery posted further south. Within two minutes the 75mm. shells of the field guns began coming over, accurately raking the wheat fields from the north end of the railroad bridge eastward toward Brasles and then rolling northward to the low ridge whence the German machine guns were firing. The artillery drove the enemy's infantry from the wheat and diminished his machine gun fire, but it also called down a German counter-barrage which obliged Lieutenants Cobbey and Montgomery to move their squads somewhat further back from the river, though they remained near enough to cover the crossings effectively.

Nine distinct efforts of the Germans to cross during the day were put down by the intense American machine gun fire. A particularly determined attempt was made about mid-afternoon to lay a pontoon bridge by a large group of men who rushed, half stripped, down to the bank to launch the boats, but they, like the rest, were repulsed with loss. Indifferent to the searching fire to which they were subjected, single American soldiers armed with pistols lay scattered along the river bank, like Indian scouts of former days, and drove back any Germans whom they saw crawling through the wheat. So the stubborn struggle continued until the fall of darkness.

Meantime, further to the left on the front of Company A, the Germans, on the morning of June 1st were in possession of the northern portions of Chateau-Thierry lying around the Place du Marche and the height crowned by the ruins of the old chateau of Charles Martel, immediately north of the main wagon bridge across the Marne. Nearer the river the French Colonials held them at bay, with the potent aid of Lieutenant Bissell's machine guns sweeping the wide promenade at the head of the bridge and keeping them back from the latter. In spite of his utmost efforts, at no point on the front of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was the enemy any nearer to Paris at dusk of June 1st than he had been at dawn.

To take no chances, however, of the Germans accomplishing by darkness what they had failed to accomplish by daylight, early in the night the central spans of the beautiful stone wagon bridge, which was erected in 1768, were blown up so that the bridge might not be taken by a surprise rush. The Allied troops still north of the river were not aware of this measure until it had been accomplished and early in the evening Lieutenant Bissell's detachment and the 300 or more Colonials with him, on attempting to retreat to the south side of the river after their splendid defense of the north shore, found themselves cut off. Though constantly in danger of being overwhelmed by the enemy, they thereupon made their way nearly a kilometer up stream to the railroad bridge, which was being swept by both American and German machine gun fire.

Approaching the end of the bridge, Lieutenant Bissell shouted across to the Americans to cease firing. Lieutenant Cobbey's men heard him but, fearing a

German ruse, increased rather than diminished their fire. Finally Lieutenant Cobbey himself, with the greatest courage, crawled out on the bridge in face of the German bullets to investigate. Finding that there were really friends on the other side who, despairing of being able to cross the bridge, were about to attempt to swim the river, he ran back to his guns and silenced them. With some of his own men he then crossed and helped Lieutenant Bissell and his companions to bring their wounded and dead to the south side. It was a perilous situation for a time, for the Germans were pressing the retreating men from the north, but all were gotten over in time for the guns to open fire and repulse the determined efforts of the enemy, for about an hour, to follow.

By the morning of June 2nd the French had established a strong line of resistance along the hills about four kilometers south of the river, but the American machine guns, strengthened now by the rest of the battalion and supported by French Senegalese Colonials, continued to hold the river bank. Constantly more German artillery came into action and the shells searched every corner of southern Chateau-Thierry while German aviators persistently reconnoitered overhead, seeking to discover the hiding places of the machine guns, which were thus obliged sometimes to change their positions. But the young American soldiers, doggedly fighting their first battle under such terrible conditions, kept their guns active and compelled the German troops north of the Marne to keep always under cover or else to move far back from the river, thus greatly embarrassing their maneuvers.

Throughout June 2nd and 3rd the battle continued along the same lines, the strength of the Allied troops constantly increasing and their situation improving along the great length of the Marne salient as reinforcements poured in and artillery positions and trenches were established and consolidated, while the enemy continued his violent but diminishing efforts to break through at some point. About nine o'clock on the evening of the 3rd the exhausted men of the Seventh Battalion received the welcome word that they were to be relieved that night. But their experiences were not yet quite over. An hour later some French officers appeared at the railroad bridge with orders to mine it and blow it up.

The bridge at the time was, as it had been throughout the fight, under fire from both shores, and the mission of the French engineers was a perilous one. The American officers whose machine guns were nearest to the bridge, Lieutenants Cobbey and Funkhouser, ordered their own men to cease firing and, as a guarantee to the Frenchmen that fire would not be opened from the south side of the river while they were at work, accompanied them out upon the bridge. A few moments after they reached there, however, some guns of Company A, further down stream, opened fire, the gunners being ignorant of the fact that friends were out on the bridge. The officers beat a quick retreat and the Americans hastened to the Company A nests and gave orders that firing on the bridge cease until the mining operations should be completed. About four o'clock next morning the bridge, with a tremendous

explosion, went into the air and the last ready-made crossing place for the enemy ceased to exist.

Hardly an hour after this decisive event, relieving detachments of the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, another Third Division unit, marched into Chateau-Thierry and occupied the positions vacated by their weary comrades of the Seventh, in some cases taking over even the guns because the latter were so hot from the heavy firing of the night that they could not be dismounted. The relieved troops moved at once over roads torn by shell fire to billets at Courboin.

In its momentous three-day battle the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion had suffered light losses considering the results it had achieved. One officer, Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Goddard, and four enlisted men were killed and thirty-two enlisted men wounded, nearly all of the casualties resulting from shell fire. At this cost, in a time of the greatest confusion and dismay and under the eyes of some of the best troops of the Old World in the ranks of both friend and foe, they had been a vital factor in holding the enemy back from the river crossings at the point which for some days was perhaps the most critical one on the entire Allied battle front of the Marne salient.

What's All This Yap Business About?

(Continued from page 6)

Hughes's protest to the four allied powers. At this writing a reply has come from Italy accepting our views. Since she has taken no mandates under the Versailles Treaty and is interested in having all mandates administered for the benefit of all nations, it is to her advantage to support our position. A reply from France has been made public. It holds that the point raised is a matter for the consideration of all the allied powers, and it does not undertake to define the French position on the subject. No reply has been announced from Great Britain, but it is said that an answer has been received.

The position of the United States was first called the case of Yap. As the controversy has developed it is the case of all the mandates. Great Britain has assumed mandates in Africa, Mesopotamia and the South Pacific. France has assumed mandates in Africa and claims to exercise sphere of control in Syria. They are supposedly equally concerned with Japan in enforcing their theory of mandates. The manner in which Britain has promptly assumed the control of the oil fields in Mesopotamia, which Secretary Colby protested in a strong note on November 20th, 1920, shows that she is not inclined to consider a mandate as anything less than absolute ownership.

Secretary Hughes stands against this exclusive view. He will have the support of all nations not actually concerned in deriving profit from the narrow interpretation of a mandate. If he persists and gets the support of the people of the United States in his persistence, it is likely that he will force the three great powers who are taking mandates to agree to use them in behalf of a free and open door to the rest of the world. Small as the matter may seem it is one of the most important things that now lie before the world.



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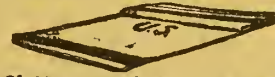
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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

In these columns the National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 I st., N.W., Washington, D. C., supplies information concerning compensation, insurance, hospitalization, vocational training, disposition of soldiers' bodies, Liberty bonds, Victory medals, back pay, allotments, travel pay, retainer pay, discharge bonus, state bonus and legislation, civil service, land, probation and parole. Perusal of these columns from week to week will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries. It is not the aim of the National Service Division to usurp the duties of the governmental bureaus in routine matters and inquiries, but to be of special service where there has been delay in adjustment of individual difficulties. All definite inquiries, claims, etc., should first be referred to the government department under whose jurisdiction they fall. The National Service Division, cooperating with posts and departments, will endeavor to maintain contact between the ex-service man and the Government.

Lost Discharge Papers

NUMEROUS inquiries received by the National Service Division indicate that thousands of ex-service men have lost their discharge papers. The discharge paper is vital in all matters of government insurance, claims for compensation, hospital treatment or vocational training, civil service preferment, land settlement, state bonuses, Victory medals, etc.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps each issue certificates in lieu of discharges to ex-service men and women whose discharge papers have been lost or destroyed.

An ex-soldier who has lost his discharge should apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., stating in a preliminary letter the bare facts of his service and the loss of his discharge, in reply to which he will be sent a form, No. 214 A. G. O., with instructions how to fill it out. The information which he must supply on this form consists of a detailed statement of service, circumstances surrounding the loss of the original discharge, and affidavits of identification from two witnesses, preferably men with whom he served.

An ex-sailor who has lost his discharge paper should apply to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., stating the bare facts of his service and the loss of his discharge. He will be sent form No. 121, Bureau of Navigation, to fill out and return. The information which the form demands is the same as that asked of an ex-soldier.

An ex-Marine who has lost his discharge paper should apply to the Adjutant Inspector, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. In reply he will receive detailed instructions as to affidavits necessary to establish his right to a certificate in lieu of discharge.

Dental Treatment

Dental treatment will be furnished by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance under the following conditions:

(a) Where a person has been awarded compensation for dental disability.

(b) When such treatment is necessary for the cure of a condition which resulted from military service and is the reason for which compensation has been awarded.

(c) In emergency cases which are immediately necessary for the relief of conditions endangering the life of the patient or causing great pain.

Dental treatment is not given unless compensation for dental disability has been awarded, except in cases covered by Paragraphs (b) and (c).

Claimants who have not been awarded dental disability, but feel that they have such due to military service, should immediately file claim in the regular manner, whereupon they will receive an order from the District Medical Supervisor to report to the nearest dental examiner for examination and such emergency treatment as may be required. Approval of the report of the dental examiner must be made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, where-

upon the claimant is rendered the treatment required.

After a patient's claim for compensation, based upon dental disability, is disallowed by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but the patient has been awarded compensation for other disability, and dental treatment is necessary to aid in the cure of this disability, he will be granted such dental treatment as may be required.

To receive the benefits of the dental laws as provided by the War Risk Act, claimants must pursue their cases through the regular channels, as bills contracted outside of the authority of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance will not be paid, except where sufficient evidence is produced that the case was emergency or that the claimant was ignorant of his rights to dental treatment.

Land Settlement

UNOCCUPIED public lands of the United States Government subject to settlement and entry are to be found in all States west of the Mississippi River, except Iowa and Texas, and in Michigan, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Practically all of the land is grazing land, little if any being feasible for farming purposes.

Those desiring information in regard to vacant public lands in any district of any State should address the Register and Receiver of the particular local land office, who will supply available information as to the character of the land, climate, water and timber. The United States district land offices from which this information should be obtained are located as follows:

ALABAMA	Montgomery	Kalispell
ALASKA	Fairbanks	Lewistown
Juneau	Nome	Miles City
ARIZONA	Phoenix	Missoula
ARKANSAS	Camden	NEBRASKA
Harrison	Little Rock	Alliance
CALIFORNIA	El Centro	Broken Bow
Eureka	Independence	Lincoln
Los Angeles	Sacramento	North Platte
San Francisco	Susanville	O'Neill
Visalia	COLORADO	Valentine
DELTA	Del Norte	NEVADA
Denver	Durango	Carson City
Glenwood Springs	Hugo	Elko
Lamar	Leadville	NEW MEXICO
Montrose	Pueblo	Clayton
Sterling	FLORIDA	Fort Sumner
Gainesville	IDAHO	Las Cruces
Blackfoot	Boise	Roswell
Coeur d'Alene	Hailey	Santa Fe
Lewiston	KANSAS	Tucumcari
Dodge City	Topeka	NORTH DAKOTA
LOUISIANA	Baton Rouge	Bismarck
MICHIGAN	Marquette	Dickinson
MINNESOTA	Cass Lake	Minot
Duluth	Crookston	Williston
MISSISSIPPI	Jackson	OKLAHOMA
MISSOURI	Springfield	Guthrie
MONTANA	Billings	OREGON
Bozeman	Glasgow	Burns
Great Falls	Helena	La Grande
WYOMING	Buffalo	Lakeview
Cheyenne	Douglas	Portland
Evanston	Lander	Roseburg
Sundance		The Dalles
		Vale
		SOUTH DAKOTA
		Bellefourche
		Gregory
		Lemmon
		Pierre
		Rapid City
		Timber Lake
		UTAH
		Salt Lake City
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PRO AND CON

Editorial Comment on the Activities of
The American Legion

Wouldn't it be more becoming and increase the public respect if sundry members of the American Legion did not seem to think it essential for them to interfere in almost everything that is going on in the country? National Commander Galbraith doesn't seem to be satisfied because Debs was allowed to visit Washington unattended, but presumably the authorities at Washington are quite as competent to judge of the propriety and desirability of such a course as Col. Galbraith.—*Waltham (Mass.) Tribune.*

Ever since the ending of the war The American Legion has been urging the grouping of all Government relief agencies for soldiers into one bureau. Much hardship has been caused by the present haphazard arrangement. The previous appeals of The American Legion for reform of this intolerable situation have had little effect, but now there is prospect of some action. Whoever has been responsible, and the officials most concerned have been quite active in passing the blame around, the failure to deal generously and promptly with its wounded and disabled soldiers, who fought in its defense, is a disgrace to the country. The American Legion is right in its insistence on more adequate provisions for veterans, and it will find in President Harding a sympathetic and powerful friend.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Republican.*

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting held in the First Regiment Armory under the auspices of the American Legion expresses, we believe, prevailing public opinion with regard to governmental treatment of injured and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war.

The program of five bills indorsed by The American Legion, which the resolution urged upon Congress, points out a clearly defined course of congressional action. The program includes consolidating the ex-service bureaus, appropriations for the permanent hospitals, decentralization of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, extension of the benefits of vocational training and provision for the training and pay of all disabled men having disabilities of 10 per cent. traceable to service, and retirement with pay for disabled emergency officers. The failure of the Government to provide for the needs of injured and disabled service men is a disgraceful page in our governmental record. It should be wiped out at the earliest possible moment by prompt, adequate legislation. The way is marked out.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The American Legion owes it to itself to clean house. It has been getting a large share of unfortunate publicity which it might avoid. In the first place the Legion appears to labor under the mistaken apprehension that it was commissioned to take over and become the especial guardian of all patriotism in this country. This causes a number of its members to assume responsibilities in censoring the opinions and activities of others that are entirely gratuitous and unwarranted. As a consequence of this erroneous idea its members have been engaged in various parts of the country in mob outrages. The most recent case is that at Scotland, where a herd of cattle was raided. The Legion officially denies that it was in any way responsible for the mob demonstrations of some of its members, but does not deny that its members were concerned in the affair. If the American Legion were once to cast out the men who engage in these unlawful enterprises it would place itself upon a genuinely patriotic basis. So long as it tolerates such activities from any of its members it will continue to suffer unfavorable comment from those who believe in the enforcement of the laws. Clean house, boys. You are surely strong enough to discipline your own members.—*South Dakota Leader, Mitchell, S. D.*

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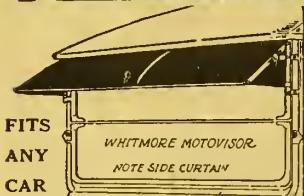
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We Guarantee to refund your money if you
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 hat for less than \$5.00. Save money by writing today
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 TRADE MARK



Shields the
 eyes from
 the sun and
 headlight
 glare.
 Price \$9.00

Designed by Horace G. Whitmore
 The visor of distinction. Substantially built. Correctly designed.
 No springs or rollers to get out of order. The only visor having side
 curtains, thus affording protection in all directions. Made of high
 grade leatherette, jet black outside, soft green interior, most restful
 color to the eyes.
 Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you write
 direct, enclosing money order, giving width of wind-shield opening,
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 satisfied after 6 days.

MAKE MONEY Legion men
 as agents
 Shank, of Ohio, made \$54.00 in three days. Write for particulars
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 Its Cause and Cure

You can be quickly cured. Send 10 cents for 288
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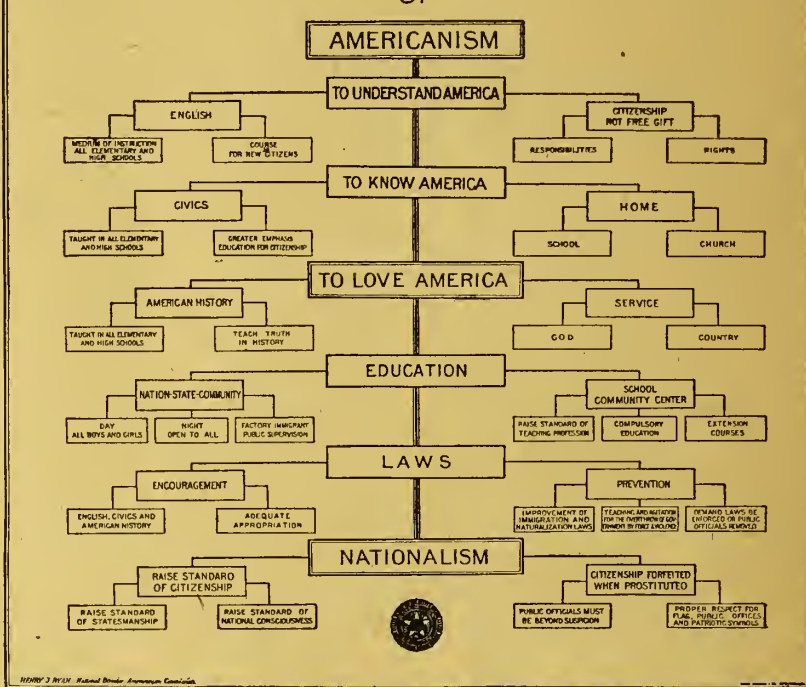
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Marvelous new model. Adds, Subtracts, Multi-
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 Handsome in appearance. Does work of most
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 U. S. Gov't and Largest Railroads. Be our ex-
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CALCULATOR CORPORATION, Dept. L, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMERICANISM ACTIVITIES

THE AMERICAN LEGION CHART OF



Of high significance is the adoption of a definite and detailed Americanism program which will be the basis of all future Americanism work by the Legion. The program was worked out by Henry J. Ryan, director of the National Americanism Commission, and has been officially adopted by the commission. The program is outlined in graphic form in the accompanying chart and explained in detail in the key which follows. The chart and its key will be widely distributed to educational institutions and Americanism agencies and will be available for all posts of the Legion.

The purpose of the work of Americanism is to bring all our people "To Understand, To Know and To Love America." This can be accomplished principally through education. The American government is one of laws and not of men. We must, therefore, work for the improvement of the law to the end that education may become the privilege of all the people. America is truly a nation. We must then think, act, and work as a nation. While recognizing our community and state obligations, they must not blind us to the obligations we owe the nation. Our end, therefore, must be nationalism.

To Understand America

English the Medium of Instruction in all Elementary and High Schools. Fate has decreed that English shall be the language of the American people; it must, therefore, be required that the English language be the only medium of instruction in the elementary and high schools of the nation.

Course for New Citizens. New citizens must learn our language and we must provide opportunity for such knowledge.

Citizenship Not a Free Gift. Citizenship, to many people, is held to be a free gift, like the air they breathe and the sunshine they enjoy. To be an American citizen is greater than to be a king; it is the greatest blessing and opportunity of the earth; its rights have within less than 150 years brought more than 100,000,000 people under one and the greatest government of the ages. American citizenship was created by those who considered themselves responsible to a sacred cause. It will be preserved only by sacrifice and service—the most beautiful attributes of responsibility.

Responsibilities and Rights. Responsibility

ties are the seeds and Rights the fruits of citizenship. Without the first the latter cannot be possible.

To Know America

Civics Taught in Elementary and High Schools. To know America we must know her form of government, why and how it was adopted. Civics and citizenship courses must be required in all elementary and high schools.

Home, School and Church. To know America we must know it was built around the home, the school and the church. They are the foundations of our free institutions and the source of our national ideals. Without them America could not be. When they cease to be, America will be no more.

To Love America

American History Taught in Elementary and High Schools. To love America, we must know her history, which is the visions and the achievements of her great men and women. The school is the place where we should learn to love our country. In it, then—in all the elementary and high schools of the nation—we must require the study of American history.

Teach Truth in History. America is not perfect. Man's work is never perfect. God gave man the earth to build upon. He has builded well, but imperfectly. Too many boys and girls leave school with the impression that America is perfect and that, therefore, there is nothing for them to do.

Service to God and Country. Service is the greatest word of our language. God gave us life to serve Him through serving our country. He has lived well who has lived for his country. But no one can



COPPER OIL CANS LAST A LIFE TIME

Screw top makes
it fire-proof—3 to
15-gal. sizes. Send
for circular.

STANDARD METAL WORKS
6 Beach St., Boston, Dept. 2

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a clear, lasting picture of your outfit.

A Picture That Can Never Be Duplicated

Just give us the full and exact name of the unit whose picture you want, and tell us, if possible, where and about when the picture was taken. Send us \$2.00 for one picture, or \$1.75 each, for three or more from the same negative. We positively guarantee all prints to be permanent.

WAR PICTURES COMPANY

Flatiron Building, Madison St. and Ashland Ave., Chicago

4 PAIR FOR \$1.00

sent postpaid anywhere in the U. S. Send for trial order and see if you can equal the value.

"Taylor Made Hosiery"

Special weight men's half hose, "Taylor Made" in black, navy, cordovan, white and tan. High spliced heel and double sole with extension toe. "Taylor Made" in our factory; size and color in ordering and ask about agents' proposition.

TAYLOR KNITTING MILLS, HICKORY, N. C.
Special discount in quantity lots to Legion Posts

Is Your Address Correct?

Are you sure that your Post Adjutant has forwarded your latest address to the Weekly?

The Post Office Department is notifying us daily that hundreds of copies of the magazine are undeliverable because of incorrect address.

When you paid your dues for 1921, did you give your adjutant your latest address? Addresses reaching us on post lists in hundreds of cases are different than 1920 addresses.

We believe that many posts have sent in old addresses taken from post records. If you are not receiving your Weekly and are in good standing please write the circulation department, giving your present address, and all of your former addresses, as well as your post number.

AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43rd Street, New York City

A Money Order or Check sent promptly will bring you an

Adjustable Back Binder

FOR

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
holding 52 issues.

Full Book Cloth (Red) at \$1.75 each—Postpaid
Fabrikoid Covered (Black) \$2.25 each—Postpaid
with THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY embossed in gilt
on cover.

Binder Department

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43d St. NEW YORK

serve his country who does not serve God. It is an easy thing to die. The problem of life is to live. It can be solved only through service to God and Country.

Education

Nation—State—Community. Ignorance is America's most formidable foe; education, therefore, is our mightiest ally. It is America that is at stake. It is America that must protect herself. The nation will never be safe until it sincerely interests itself in the cause of education for citizenship. The community, the state and the nation must join hands in education for citizenship.

Day, Night and Factory Schools. Our boys and girls must be at school in the day time. When circumstances force them to work they must be given opportunities at night for further education. The school must be open in the day for night workers, and at night for day workers. The factory can and should be used as a school to teach those who cannot attend regular schools, and factory classes should be supervised by public officials.

The School as a Community Center. The school is a natural community center. It must be used for social as well as educational activities. We have failed to use it as such. We will correct our failure when we realize that the school is the real foundation of citizenship.

Raise Standard of Teaching Profession. The deplorable condition of our teaching profession reflects the indifference of the American people in matters of education. We can raise the standard of the teaching profession principally by raising our own opinion of the value and necessity of education as a preservative of American ideals.

Compulsory Education. A nation which gives equal rights under the law, to all the people, is justified in requiring that all the people fit themselves to enjoy their rights by studying what are their rights and their relative responsibilities. Illiteracy is a denial of American opportunity. It endangers and ridicules democracy. It must be removed by requiring all boys and girls to attend school.

Extension Courses. Most Americans leave school with only a seventh grade education. Opportunity for education should not cease in youth. The state and the nation should establish extension courses through which every man and woman in America can learn more about their country. Without proper food the body of man dies. Without mental and moral food—knowledge—the soul of man dies. Civilization and education move in parallels; ignorance and decay move in parallels. It is evident that opportunity for education must be extended or else the American people will fall far short of attaining that splendid civilization expected of a people so richly blest with boundless resources of natural wealth.

Laws

English, Civics and American History. Through the law, which is the voice of the people, our boys and girls must be required to study American history and civics and these subjects—and all subjects in our schools—must be taught only through the medium of the English language.

Adequate Appropriation. To economize in the matter of education is false economy. Adequate appropriation for education must be consistent with the type of intelligent citizenship which is the basis of all representative government.

Improvement of Immigrant and Naturalization Laws. Our statute books are blank except for admitting and deporting the alien. Neither the selfishness of the few nor the sympathy of the many must dictate the future immigration policy of America. Our immigration laws reflect no careful study either of the rights and interests of the immigrant or of the future welfare of the American people. Our immigration

A Business of your own

An unusual opportunity is now open for responsible, wide-awake men, in city or country, to establish a sound, permanent, big-paying business as Watkins Retailers. Be in business for yourself. Profit by the experience of more than 4,000 Watkins Retailers who are making big money today.

Make Big Money

Watkins products, established over fifty years, are known everywhere. Twenty million satisfied users swear by them today. Watkins advertising in 1921 appears in 36 important magazines reaching all parts of the country. Our famous Garda Toilet Preparations, Watkins Coconut Oil Shampoo, Extracts, Spices, and other household necessities and our big line of auto accessories sell easily and repeat steadily. As a Watkins Retailer, you are strictly in business for yourself, taking orders for our products and selling them direct to your customers, thus keeping all of the profits from your business. The sales of hundreds of Watkins Men total more than \$5,000 a year. Very few full time city workers make less than \$150 profit a month, and part time city workers make \$50 a month upward. This is a real opportunity for you. Why make money for others when you can be making it for yourself? Get into a live, profitable business of your own. Write today for our very interesting book, "The Open Door to Success." We'll also send you full details about this unusual proposition and list of the 137 Watkins products. Write TODAY.

The J. R. Watkins Company
Dept. 17X Winoona, Minn.

Watkins MORE THAN 137 QUALITY PRODUCTS

3 Shirts for \$3.59



Send No Money

Rush your order in today sure. Genuine Swozeng shirt material, extra fine count, very high luster. Latest effects, most beautiful black, blue and lavender stripes. Guaranteed fast colors, rich looking, wear better than silk. Cut extra full, coat front style, soft French turn-back cuffs.

We Guarantee to refund your money immediately if you can match these shirts for less than \$6.50. Don't pay high retail prices. Order yours today sure, before it is too late. Delivery charges paid—another big saving. Send no money, all three shirts \$3.59 C. O. D. Give neck size.

Bernard-Hewitt & Co.

Dept. E-146 900 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

BE A RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTOR



Earn up to \$250.00 per month, expenses paid, in this fascinating profession. Travel; splendid opportunities thru contact with big railway officials. Pleasant, easy work.

Start at \$110 per month after 3 mos. spare-time study. Position GUARANTEED or money refunded. Send TODAY for free Booklet No. D-278.

STANDARD BUSINESS
TRAINING INSTITUTE
Buffalo, N. Y.

From factory to you FREE



Easiest riding, most comfortable wheel built. We'll ship it to you on approval. You'll want it sure when you see the 18 exclusive features of the splendid 1921 model electrically equipped

BLACK BEAUTY

Big color-illustrated catalog shows large variety of styles—describes features fully. Choose the wheel and we'll ship express prepaid on approval without cost. A small deposit and A DOLLAR A WEEK makes it yours. Our direct factory price saves you money—a saving you cannot afford to overlook. 5 year guaranty and 6 months' accident insurance with every wheel. Send now for big color-illustrated catalog—it's **FREE!**

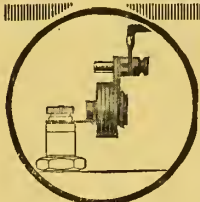
Haverford Cycle Company

Established 25 years

Dept. 766

Philadelphia, Pa.

Be a Black Beauty Owner Agent



\$372 in 17 Days

Mr. C. J. Weeks, 2319 Lydia Ave., Jacksonville, Fla., easily made this money by selling Sparko-Gaps!

\$100 in Less Than One Week

Irving Leighton, Vineland, N. J., reaped this harvest by selling Sparko-Gaps! George A. Norton, of Vernon, N. Y., earns big money selling Sparko-Gaps! Mr. E. Shuster, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sold eighty the first day!

SPARKO-GAP

(Government-Approved)

This is what it is and what it does. A tiny device that you fasten to the top of the spark plug. It increases engine efficiency 31 per cent. Thousands of Sparko-Gaps being sold every day. Large guaranteed profits.

SPARKO-GAP CO. 29A BEEKMAN STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

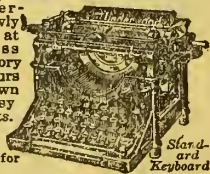
Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin. The course is under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A.M., C. P. A., former Controller and Instructor, University of Illinois. Director of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, and of the National Association of Cost Accountants, assisted by a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition, fee—easy terms. Write now for information. **LaSalle Extension University**, Dept. 6361 H, Chicago. *The Largest Business Training Institution in the World*

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FREE ACTUAL REPORTS of Secret Service DETECTIVE

MADE for the greatest Detective Agency in the U. S. Get them and learn AT HOME, the INSIDE details of a modern detective's work. Be a Secret Service and Finger Print Expert. Many trained men make \$100 a day. This is your opportunity. Reports and big illustrated book—sent FREE. Write NOW. **UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE**, Desk A180 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE
175 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

our plan of mutual cooperation. Absolutely no fees or obligations assumed by members. References exchanged. Write for particulars. Dept. B.

WE offer an opportunity for individuals to acquire, on advantageous terms, unusual and beautiful art objects through

laws, while protecting the immigrant, must be made to benefit the American people and to safeguard their ideals and institutions. Our naturalization laws are incapable of converting aliens into citizens of the nation. A competent system of preparing and admitting aliens into the ranks of citizenship must be adopted.

Teaching and Agitation for the Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence. The principle of free speech does not grant the right to prostitute free speech, nor does it imply that speech may be used and abused to the extent of endangering and destroying the principle. A government which guarantees freedom of speech is entitled to frame laws which shall fortify its guar-

antee. America must protect herself under the law against vicious and corrupt teaching and agitation for the overthrow of government by force and violence. Particularly must we prohibit the admission of those papers which come to our country from other lands and which preach the destruction of all government.

Demand Laws be Enforced or Public Officials Removed. "Public office is a public trust." Public officials are the servants of the people, the guardians of the people's rights. Public officials are worthy of trust only so long as they fulfill the obligations made binding by their oaths of office. When they fail to do this they should be removed.

Choosing the Right Kind of Job

(Continued from page 4)

and that because of this examination men fell by the wayside every year. He studied for it as best he knew how.

The fatal day arrived. Sure enough, the examination was scheduled to last three hours, and three dismal hours they were. It had begun to snow, and as the snow piled up on the skylights of the big room it grew darker and darker and his eyes had to strain to read the seemingly unlimited stream of questions written on the big blackboard. Feverishly writing, he felt that he hardly knew the answers to any of the questions that were expressed in such diabolically puzzling terms. At top speed he pounded his brain and wrote until the last minute of the three hours, and stumbled forth into the first blizzard of the winter feeling that he had shamefully gone down to defeat.

He brooded over it all night and began to make tentative arrangements to return home—but his world turned a brighter hue when he learned the next day that he had passed, and with a good mark. Those three gruelling hours and the dismal ones that followed, to be crowned not by defeat but by success, built in him a self-confidence that is unchanged even after many years.

The man who can overcome hard things against handicaps, outside of college, can also build up this precious self-confidence.

A college education for every man is therefore useful, but not absolutely essential, something to be desired but not to be despaired of in the lack. Get whatever education you can, add to it whenever you can, but stand on your own two feet with your own equipment of clear thinking and self-confidence and tackle each job that comes with the thought that you have done other hard things and that other men have done even harder things—and you will be sure to win through.

Not always is it possible to make one change of jobs and find the one desired in the ideal line of work. By looking ahead to the work desired, however, it is often possible to determine just how few jumps are necessary in order to accomplish your purpose.

A man recently told me how, by making two important changes at the right time, he finally got into the line of work he wanted. When he left college with an engineering training he decided that he wanted to get into the business end of engineering rather than the technical end. Jobs were scarce that year, however, and not finding the kind of work he wanted, he took a technical position in a by-product coke-oven plant and successfully worked his way up from cadet engineer to chemist, to foreman,

to master mechanic, to assistant superintendent.

This took him two years, but he still found that his interest was in the business end of engineering and in spite of a good chance to be superintendent of the plant in a short time, he left to take a job as a sales correspondent in a mail-order house selling dry goods and hardware to farmers by mail.

Here was an apparent sacrifice of all his technical training, as he was plunged headlong into a commercial atmosphere. Eight hours a day, six days a week, he read and wrote letters to farmers, answering complaints, adjusting differences, learning the technique of commerce.

Three months of this and he had the opportunity to change again, this time to be sales correspondent with a company manufacturing a technical product. Here was his job. It required technical training and it also required commercial training. He had both. He got the job. It has led to more and more interesting work and he can credit his foresight for his success and contentment.

In looking over the rest of the world you will be surprised to see what some men get paid for. One lawyer in Wall Street is paid a large yearly fee for telling a large corporation a few times a year why they should or should not do certain things which they may be contemplating. He tells them the penalties they may incur by disregarding his advice. Nine times out of ten they disregard it, and yet they pay him royally for his advice.

Mr. Rockefeller's policy in developing the personnel of the Standard Oil Company was to pick big, capable men, give them great responsibilities, find other men to handle the details for them, and thus give his big men many hours a day in which to sit and think, or look out of a window and think, or play golf and think. But *think* they had to, and *think* they did—and the development of the Standard Oil Company shows that his policy was a sound one.

Every man has a desire to be worth his salt, as the saying is. This phrase came to us from the earliest days of civilization, before money came into use. Men who work for other men were paid in salt, and from the same word comes our modern word salary.

Whether the money we earn is called salary, wages, fees, stipend, or that grand word emolument, we all of us want to earn it fairly with credit to ourselves and profit to our employers, and this can best be done when the right man finds for himself the right job and fills it in the right manner.

The Handwriting on the Wall

Advertisers of home furnishings place the WEEKLY readers in a class with Old Mother Hubbard.

Madame Hubbard found the cupboard bare—

Must we too, in our new homes, find bare walls, floors, ceilings—like army barracks?

At any rate, so far, we have carried little advertising of interest to the homemaker.

As interior decorators, these advertisers seem to believe that we follow the army scheme; O. D. blankets for rugs, souvenirs for wall treatment, gravel on the floors, khaki curtains, and the old Sibley for a fireplace.

And—may the gods forbid—ye army cot for a night in the flax! They even sum up the evidence with the assertion that the war mess cutlery is by no means idle.

As an antique, the army gat, for wall decorations, camouflage stuff and a "Gott mit uns"; for the bathroom, a scuttle of juice in a suspended oil can and a trench mirror; for artificial lighting, a star shell; for period furniture, soap and prune boxes.

Our advertising columns with respect to interior decorations are very sick indeed. One of the first aids in such an emergency is the well known coupon. We must speak up and convince this large class of advertisers that WEEKLY owners as home builders and home owners are in the market in big numbers for the material comforts of the wigwam.

And Dealers—Salesmen—in these lines—tell us—wouldn't it help your business, if the lines you handle were advertised in the WEEKLY? Let's all get busier than the proverbial one-armed interior decorator with seam squirrels.

Is it to be Wall Board or Wall Paper—

Rugs and polished floors—or varnished edges and an art square—

Furniture—of what period—and decorations—

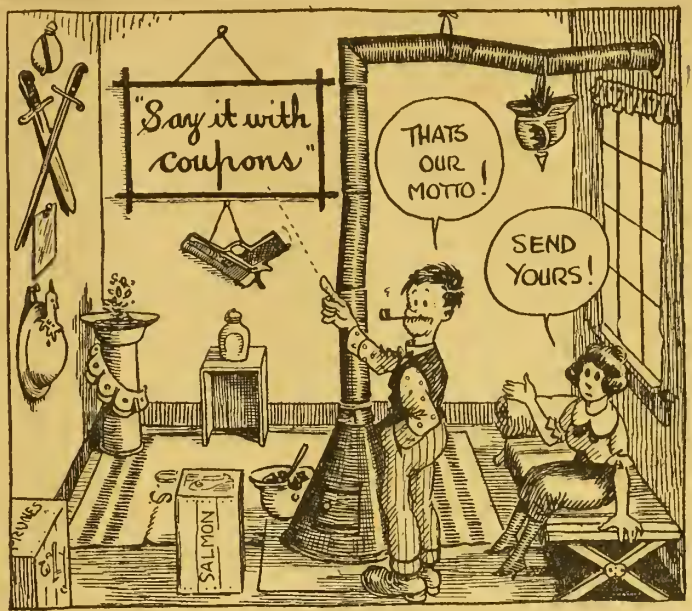
Who knows—

Yes—that's it—who knows—

You do, but don't keep it a secret.

Next Week—"Better Late than Never"

What would you like to have us take up next in this series?
Send in your suggestions.



To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d St., New York City.
Our Buddy ought to use in his home

Give name of brand

Because.....

Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

I am a ^{dealer} ^{salesman} and would like to see the following manufacturer advertise with us

Give name

Because.....

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES	
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VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.	
VV Haywood Tire & Equipment Co.	
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VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co. Inside Front Cover	

INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS	
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.	
VV C. K. Grouse Co.	
The Osborne Specialty Co.	15

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. In the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

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How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed. I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say, it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did. As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked,

"What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are thousands of men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it." But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my

whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour, how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

when I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see most everything you want to remember.

This Roth course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say, "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer.

Have you heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, of John E. Price & Co., Seattle, Wash. Here is just a bit of a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care

who he is—can improve his memory.

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased power will be enormous.

Victor Jones.

SEND NO MONEY

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that you will find the Course indispensable that they are willing to send it free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter, and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once, so that you may take advantage of the special price and save \$2. If you are not entirely

satisfied, send it back anytime within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$3 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

Independent Corp., Dept. R-1456, 319 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corp., Dept. R-1456, 319 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please mail me The Roth Memory Course for 5 days' free trial. If I decide to keep it I will remit \$3, the Special Summer Price. Otherwise I will return it to you. It is understood that this coupon puts me under no obligation whatsoever.

Name.....

Address..... Am. Leg. 6-3-21



"Of Course I Place You! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle."

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonyng, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction? The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I have already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth course is priceless, I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before

—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up nearly any fact I want